In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
dealers in quality goods at right prices.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

The Bombay Chronicle

REMEMBER
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
List free.
Bombay, Poona, Bangalore & Madras.

VOL. III. NO. 175 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES,

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Shiva	9000		
15th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10000		
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaisar i Hind	11500		
26th "	Maloja	12500		
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kinin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	15th July	24th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	3829	27th July	3rd August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6282	27th July	
*Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	823	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	420	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changehun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

KARACHI.
(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday 31st July, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA", 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,635 tons, sailing on Friday, the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lenjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA", 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 5th August, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 421

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	27th July 1915.
S. S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

OF AFTER-SEASON GOODS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd,
TO
FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th.

MILLINERY, PARASOLS,
EVENING GOWNS, AFTERNOON ROBES,
AT PRICES TO EFFECT A SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.

Telephone No. 2728. BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE CAR OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY—The Hupmobile completely equipped for the road, ready to go anywhere. Rs. 4,750. Arrange for a Trial.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—6. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpipila State. No objection to a Government pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to
DEWAN,
1339 Rajpipla State.

WANTED immediately a B.Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to:—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

WANTED, for Delhi Municipality, an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER on a monthly salary of Rs. 200. The post is a temporary one, terminable on one month's notice.
The Candidate must be a qualified Medical man, one having knowledge of Public Health work will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent by 31st July, 1915, to—
K. S. SETHNA,
Health Officer,
506 Municipal Committee, Delhi.

A VACANCY exists in the Military Farms Department for a MECHANICAL ENGINEER of superior qualifications. Duties comprise the general supervision and inspection of machinery at a number of stations, designing and erection of new plant, carrying out important repairs, advising on technical matters, etc., etc. The machinery consists of prime movers of various types, refrigerating machinery on Ammonia and Co.'s compression systems, Dairy machinery of all descriptions, Hydraulic and other fodder presses.
Special knowledge of dairy machinery is desired but is not an essential condition.
The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 400, rising by Rs. 15 to Rs. 700, but an appointment now made would be temporary for one year on the lowest grade of Rs. 400, with possibility of being made permanent and pensionable, if fully suitable.
Applications accompanied by particulars of age, experience and qualifications and copies of testimonials may be submitted to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Kasauli, not later than 18th August, 1915. 593

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 500

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7—10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED an ASSISTANT either a B.A., or a P.E., well up in correspondence having at least five years' business experience.
Apply stating terms, age etc., Box No. 464, Advt. Dept., "Pombay Chronicle."

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption and other lung complaints. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy the patients. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a PHYSICALLY strong and energetic PENSIONER who could move about and supervise a business, drawing between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 p.m. at retiring time.
Apply stating terms, age etc., to Box No. 464 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and condition of service may be obtained. 591

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY—WANTED—An ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, pay Rs. 60 per month.
A Loco Draftsman, pay Rs. 60 per month.
Applications should reach the undersigned by 15th August 1915.
E. FRASER,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
G. P. State Railway.
Gondal, 22nd July, 1915. 1340

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

FOR SALE—Large BUNGALOW & COTTAGE at Lovedale, Nilgeris. Apply for particulars to ENQUIRY AGENCY Co., Clare Road, Byculla. 1344

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

FOR SALE—The WAR BOOK of facts (including special war map in 4 colors) 3,000 figures and facts you want to know about the conduct of war, the present crisis and its cause for Rs. 1/8. Apply to ENQUIRY AGENCY Co., Clare Road, Byculla. 1344

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, Next Scottish High School in the bear. 1335

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom. W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10

NOTICES.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 1ST MAY, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st May, 1912, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of SEPTEMBER, 1915, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, the public street known as Kalbadevi Road from Dady Sheth Agiary Street to its junction with Sheik Memon Street and Bhuleshwar Road.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1915.
M. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
1345 for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client N. VASIAMAL ASOOMAL has contracted to purchase the property hereunder described from MARIAMBAI, widow of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA and SULLEMAN ABDUL WAHED, the executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants.
All persons having any interest in or claims against the said property in any manner whatsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser herein at Espianade Road Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims (if any) of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring (59) fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633/633 and New No. 6306 Old Survey No. 991 and New Survey No. 2172 situate on the Southern side of Musjid Bunder Road in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay with the messuages thereon consisting of a chawl or range of building assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 821 (1) and Street No. 215 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the said Musjid Bunder Road on or towards the East by the property of Cassum Alli, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Moosa Joosub and on or towards the West by Dhobie Street and which hereditaments and premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of Mariambai widow of Haji Mahomed Abba.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1915.
PAYNE & CO.,
1343 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1385.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 29TH JULY AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, (1st floor opposite the Oak Lane) the very valuable handsome, new designed and made to order highly polished teak and blackwood furniture by the welknown high class furniture makers Breslaur, Devji Kanji Wimbridge and Roberts consisting of very valuable drawing room sofa cabinet, cuzzi corner screen, drawing room bookcase by Breslaur, sofas and easy chairs, by Wimbridge, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, magnificent tiled and mirrored drawing room cabinet, dressing cheval glass with tiled cabinet and drawers, fancy writing tables, dumbwaiters sideboards, chest of drawers meatsafes, Jones hand sewing machine, English safe by Whiteaway Laidlaw on stand, wooden and iron single cots with mattress by Evans Frazer, kerosine stoves, glassware and crockery ware by Treacher, rich platedware, etc., etc.
Also one full size solid mahogany Billiard Table by John Roberts with one and a half inch thick slate complete with balls, marking board and 8 cues and 3 rests, and lamp solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., etc.
The property of W. Morris Esq., cotton broker deceased.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1915.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. 19

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

15, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Common Pearls.
Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in liquidation), and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand and Co. Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 28th, THURSDAY, the 29th and FRIDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, at the Ground Floor of the Indian Specie Bank premises, Apollo Street, Fort, the following lots of pearls:—

Lot Nos.	Descriptions.	Weight, about.
3	Pearls button	81 chows.
4	Pearls button	70 ,,
11	Pearls (blue) button	216 ,,
13	Pearls	69 ,,
14	Pearls (white seed)	32 tanks.
16	Pearl (drilled)	31 ,,
17	Pearl (white drilled)	112 chows.
18	Pearl (white) drilled	109 ,,
23	Pearl (cold. seed) drilled	41 tanks.
24	Pearl (white) drilled	47 ,,
29	Pearls (drilled)	427 chows.
30	Pearls (blue drilled	127 ,,
31	Pearls (white) drilled	192 ,,
32	Pearls (white)	1034 ,,
33	Pearls (while) drilled	79 ,,
35	Pearls drilled	22 ,,
36	Pearls (white) drilled	16 ,,
37	Pearls (cold.) drilled	7 ,,
40	Pearls	7 ,,
41	Pearls	31½ tanks.
42	Pearls	33½ ,,
43	Pearls	16½ ,,
44	Pearls	24 ,,
45	Pearls (white)	3½ ,,
46	Pearls	213 chows.
47	Pearls	5 tanks.
48	Pearls (chhada)	12 chows.
49	Pearls (chhaada)	90 ,,
50	Pearls (white) drilled	359 ,,
52	Pearls	35 ,,
53	Pearls	1321 ,,
56	Pearls (drilled)	12¾ tanks.
57	Pearls	12¼ ,,
58	Pearls	39½ ,,
59	Pearls (drilled)	611 chows.
60	Pearls drilled	14¼ tanks.
61	Pearls (Button)	42 chows.
63	Pearls	19¾ tanks.
64	Pearls	4¼ tanks.
65	One lot gold	¼ tola.
66	Pearls (white) drilled	61¼ tanks.
67	Pearls drilled	105 ,,

A depoit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.
N. B.—The above pearls are open for inspection at the first floor of the said Bank's premises, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS OF THE INSOLVENT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Dorabji Dhaple, an Insolvent, traded as Messrs. Binning and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at the stable in the compound of the dart of Sir Mangaldas, in Girgaum (where the Small Causes Court Buildings are situate) the following two motor cars viz:—
1. 20 h.p. Beeston Humber Motor Car No. 3407, having torpedo body, 4 cylinders and 5 seats.
1. 8 h.p. De Dion Motor Car No. 557, having torpedo body, single cylinder, and 3 seats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 3 days.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
6-30 AND 10 P. M.
Enormous Success of
CATCHING A TRAIN
A Screamingly funny sketch.
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
MISS NORA MOORE
Our exclusive Drama—2 parts
PRINCE'S LOVE MATCH
Wiffls Tenor, Girl next door and other comics.
Look July 29th
CINDERELLA
PANTOMIME.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Practice and Evening Sessios
AS USUAL.
DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
9-30 P.M. To-night. To-night 9-30 P.M.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:
HORACE GOLDIN
and FULL LONDON COMPANY
Including "Lily" The Bengal Tigress in the great spectacular Pantomime
"THE TIGER GOD"
A Moorish Illusionary Phantasy.
"ANIMATED SHADOWGRAPHY"
An exceedingly novel feature.
"A REVIEW OF CONJURING"
A happy blend of the magic and Protean Arts from the 15th to the 20th centuries.
GOLDIN IN 20th CENTURY'S MIRACLES.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
6 p.m. CABIRIA 6 p.m.
SHOWN COMPLETE IN 12 PARTS.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one *anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.-LaCroix&Co. S.Anne'r.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI—Standard Bookstall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety, Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD— Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A.H.Wheeler & Co
SIMLA.—Japanese stores, the mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th.

Bushu Maru	Ilo	Alexandria
Culna	Davies	Middlesbrough
Dinga	Cutbush	Karachi
Palamcotta	Downing	Basrah
Westfield	Jones	Salinoca

July 26th.

Dwarka	Prince	Busreh
Clan Macaulay	Waterhouse	Delagoa Bay
Priestfield	Balls	Malta

DEPARTURES.

July 26th.

Kirn Maru	Sasaki	Kobe
Varela	Deane	Karachi and P. Gulf

Monday, July 26th, 1915.

S. S. Bushu Maru:—The Japen Line steamer Bushu Maru, 1,922 tons, Captain R. Ito, arrived here on Sunday last from Alexandria, which port she left on the 7th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,985 tons, Captain E. G. Davies, arrived here on Sunday last from Middlesbrough, having left that port on the 15th June last, with a general cargo and eight cabin passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi, with general goods, mails and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Westfield:—The steamer Westfield, 2,165 tons, Captain E. W. Jones, arrived here on Sunday from Salinoca, having left that port on the 4th instant, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 19th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Macaulay:—The steamer Clan Macaulay, 1,775 tons, Captain J. Waterhouse, arrived here yesterday from Delagoa Bay, which port she left on the 11th instant, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Priestfield:—The steamer Priestfield, 2,611 tons, Captain A. C. Balls, arrived here yesterday from Malta via Port Said.

S. S. Roma:—The Italian Mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain A. Cogliolo, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yamato Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yamato Maru, 2,673 tons, Captain Buha, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrew, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Maloja with the outward Mails of the 16th instant passed Suez at 2 a.m. on Saturday the 24th instant.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived Aden at 4 p.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D.F. Roumelian	Dolg	K. N. & Co
H. Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
K. Tregurno	Humpheys	D. Narji & Sons
L. Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
N. Rosemoor	Tippet	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
3 ClanMacfarlene	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru	Ito	K. N. & Co
5 Yamato Maru	Bahu	K. Y. Kaisha
6 Bahreh	Bouvet	P. M. & Co
7 Roma	Andrea	Italian M. S. B. Co
8 Crewe Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
10 City of Vikna	Field	K. N. & Co
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Nicias	Boscanty	D. Narsee & Sons
6 Culna	Davies	P. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macaulay	Waterhouse	
Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasga	Gaffiver	M. M. & Co
Priestfield	Balls	
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Westfield	Jones	J. Finlay & Co

EXPORTS.

July 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 61 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 47 bales wool, V. Omersee; 60 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 44 bales wool, D. Kondamal; 3 bales wool, M. Balia; 8 bales wool, B. Chatendas; 5 bales wool, K. Mooljchand; 14 bales wool, C. Ramsarup; 289 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 50 bales wool, K. Mooljee.

Natal Transport (s) 46,029 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Westfield (s) 5,360 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Islami from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—432 bundles fish, 31 bundles hides, 18 bags bich dauer, 25 bales A. P. goods, 7 bales skins, 2 cases tortoise shells, 5 cases cigarettes, 9 suras 5 boxes specie, 13 bundles old copper and brass.

S. S. Dwarka from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—121 cases ammunition, 18 cases arms.

S. S. Palamcotta from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—13 bundles specie, 123 bundles wool, 23 bundles goat skins, 2 jottas 1 bag saalab, 1 bag attaree, 4 jottas almond kernels, 13 bags almonds, 209 bags sardine, 6,040 bags dates, 9 bags raisins, 50 bags gum, 1 case dye, 11 tins pearls, 188 cases rose water, 2 bales carpets, 2 cases ghee, 3 bags 4 bundles rosebuds, 2 bales P. goods.

INADEQUATE INTELLECTUAL REWARDS.

"The Civil List Pensions are a yearly record of the inadequate rewards which fall to literature science, and learning," says the "Westminster." "The list of new pensions contains many names of high distinction, and it is rather a pathetic thought that so much of an inadequate yearly grant should have to go to those whom men serving the State too well and their own interests too little have left unprovided for."

The new list includes grants to children of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, to the wife of Professor Cheyne, and grants to distinguished living scientists and literary men and women owing to "their inadequate means of support." The sums given range from £30 to £100 and total £1,000 a year.

PENSIONS FOR LEISURED ABILITY.

"We should also like to see more money given to afford leisure for their best work to men of whose high ability substantial proofs have been afforded," says the "Westminster Gazette." "It was a pension which gave us the Johnson of Boswell, and surely an expenditure of £300 a year has never furnished a richer fund of pleasure to succeeding generations."

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The activity of the monsoon has still further increased and rainfall has occurred all over the country except in parts of North-west India. Rainfall has been particularly good in all parts where rain was needed except the Punjab and North Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay-Deccan, south Hyderabad and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east Rajputana, Gujrat, Central India, north Hyderabad; Madras-Deccan and on north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, the Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches, Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Bassein two; Diamond Island one; Akyab six; Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri one; Cherrapunji three; Chittagong five; Saugor Island four; Burdwan one; Berhampore two; Bogra one and a half; Balasore one; Cuttack two; False Point and Sambalpur one and a half; Ranchi two; Purnea one; Patna two; Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad one and a half; Lucknow and Bahraich one; Agra one and a half; Jaipur two; Mount Abu one; Jubbulpore five; Pachmarhi two; Raipur one and a half; Chanda one; Karwar two; Mercara one; Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—No important change.

SIMLA, July 26.

The monsoon continues to give moderately heavy rain in east United Provinces and the central parts of the country but practically no rain has fallen in the Punjab and Rajputana. Both the monsoon currents remain active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, east and north Punjab, the North West Frontier Province, Central India, north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay-Deccan, Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Akyab five; Cherrapunji three; Gauhati two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Chittagong six; Cox's Bazar and Mymensingh three; Barisal, Chaibassa, Hazaribagh one; Ranchi five; Daltanganj three; Purnea, Naya Dumka one; Allahabad and Lucknow three; Bahraich and Benares two; Bareilly four; Murree two; Pachmarhi three; Nagpur two; Seoni one and a half; Hoshangabad. Pendra and Chanda one; Raipur three; Mangalore one and a half; Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 26th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	97	84.7	81	..	0	0
Mask	96	08.7	78	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	92	85.4	76	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110	3.85	0	77	..	0.53	—1.51
Rawalpind	110	76.1	71	0.17	?	..
Lahore	110	0.89	2	57	..	1.99	—4.40
Hissar	104	7.84	4	61	..	2.42	..
Ambala	98	7.81	1	73	..	4.91	—4.78
Delhi	98	8.81	2	66	0.05	4.16	—5.97
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	94	6.84	2	59	..	7.27	—3.29
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	90	6.67	9	71	..	7.93	—0.74
Cawnpore	87	6.77	5	85	0.23	7.35	—5.34
Allahabad	84	6.76	5	91	2.71	15.16	—0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	120	5.88	4	58	..	0.06	—0.98
Karachi	88	7.82	3	66	..	0.07	—3.43
Ajmer	95	8.78	0	..	..	1.15	—6.87
Jaipore	96	0.79	1	22	..	3.68	—4.81
Kotah	98	0.82	0	62	..	2.45	—8.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	89	2.77	0	76	0.03	3.65	—4.02
Dwarka	86	0.80	2	84	0.02	7.02	—0.96
Veraval	94	0.81	0	83	0.05	5.31	—4.28
Rajkot	89	8.74	3	83	0.29	6.25	—7.89
Bhavnagar Para	94	8.77	8	90	0.04	7.14	—1.42
Surat	85	7.77	3	92	0.41	13.88	—9.17
Ahmedabad	90	5.76	0	75	0.69	7.64	—7.44
Deesa	92	6.76	0	83	0.08	4.21	—5.64
Neemuch	88	3.75	2	78	..	8.54	—2.75
Indore	83	5.73	4	95	0.16	7.28	—6.89
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	82	9.74	1	87	0.43	21.70	—1.22
Saugor	86	0.74	1	83	0.62	30.21	—8.80
Hoshangabad	84	5.74	6	90	1.18	12.98	—6.21
Khandaw	86	4.75	5	93	0.28	13.51	—1.45
Akola	86	5.75	9	79	0.22	33.85	—2.02
Amraoti	83	8.73	8	81	0.42	5.73	—7.02
Nagpur	80	5.74	5	86	1.96	16.09	—4.91
Chanda	82	5.74	2	86	1.38	34.30	—8.01
Raipur	78	7.73	0	99	2.50	15.51	—5.55
KONKAN—							
Bombay	87	1.79	4	81	0.32	46.02	4.82
Ratnagiri	84	9.78	1	81	0.25	46.07	—13.51
Mormugao	85	2.76	7	93	0.30	51.35	—5.98
Karwar	83	6.77	4	91	0.19	56.05	—17.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	88	4.75	1	84	0.03	10.35	1.62
Ahmednagar	84	2.72	2	81	..	12.89	4.94
Poona	80	2.71	0	82	..	20.27	9.50
Sholapur	89	9.73	3	72	..	10.03	1.53
Bijapur	82	2.71	3	85	..	5.87	0.70
Belgaum	74	1.68	4	91	0.20	16.65	—5.16
Ahmedabad	85	7.72	1	87	0.20	16.31	5.46
Niramabad (Indur)	88	3.75	7	78	..	10.02	—3.32
Hyderabad	81	3.73	2	90	..	18.26	8.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	82	5.73	9	97	1.58	55.43	—14.85
Calicut	79	3.76	6	98	0.81	55.66	—5.11
Cochin	85	1.75	5	88	0.33	56.87	8.99
Colombo	84	1.77	4	84	0.06	18.14	6.11
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	85	5.79	2	75	..	14.22	4.31
Bellary	85	0.75	7	70	..	10.72	7.21
Cuddapah	89	4.79	2	73	..	9.36	8.09
Madras	92	3.81	3	77	..	8.14	5.90
Bangalore	78	2.68	0	89	..	10.08	3.84
Coimbatore	84	9.72	5	85	..	5.43	2.67
Trichinopoly	97	2.78	2	70	..	4.65	2.13
Negapatam	93	3.79	6	89	..	3.24	0.29

The total number of plague deaths in India last week fell to four hundred and forty-one, of which more than half (251) were in the Bombay Presidency, Burma had 81, the Punjab 78, Mysore 23, the United Provinces 6 and Bihar and Orissa and Bengal 1 each. All the rest of India is now completely clear of the disease.

The valuation of the Indian Military Service family pensions is published, the Secretary of State announcing that the present twenty per cent. reduction in the rates of contributions will be continued and the question of any further alteration in the rates is to be postponed until after the war.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts, moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Multan but drier at Lahore. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Mainpuri. Cawnpore reports 0.23in. of rain and Allahabad 2.71in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in upper Sind. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi and Jaipur the excess amounting to 14 deg. F. at Jacobabad; night temperature is also above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.41in. and Indore 0.10in. In Kathiawar, Rajkot reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.43in., Saugor 0.62in., Hoshangabad 1.18in., Khandwa 0.28in., Akola 0.32in., Amraoti 0.42in., Nagpur 1.96in., Chanda 1.18in. and Raipur 2.50in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.23in. Ratnagiri 6.25in., Mormugao 0.30in., and Karwar 0.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Aurangabad report 0.20in. of rain each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the Central Provinces but decreased in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and ceased in Rajputana, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. It has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the United Provinces Central India West and Gujarat, while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in Gujarat and some showers in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Central India West. A few showers may occur in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 26th July 1915, was 29-894 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour estated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h m	ft. in.	July	h. m	ft. in.
Mo.	26	m 11 25	29 5	26	m 4 28	14 11
		11 29a	27 0		5 23a	18 1
Tu.	27	m 0 6a	28 0	27	m 5 0	14 10
					6 12a	17 4
W.	28	m 0 9	27 6	28	m 5 2	15 1
		0 45a	29 9		6 52a	16 9
Th.	29	m 0 54	27 7	29	m 6 44	15 9
		1 22a	29 4		7 31a	16 7
Fr.	30	m 1 38	27 4	30	m 7 23	16 8
		1 57a	28 8		9 9a	16 8
Sat.	31	m 2 22	26 10	31	m 8 1	17 9
	Aug. 1	m 2 50a	27 6	Aug. 1	m 8 47a	17 9
Sun.		m 3 6	26 11		m 8 38	19 9
		3 2a	26 8		9 25a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 26 (Monday)	,, 6h.13m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h.13m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h.14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 29 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 31 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 3h. 41-6m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 47-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 4th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 26th July 1915.	Total since June1st 1915.	June 1st to 26th July 1914.	June 1st to 26th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.23	46.03	39.32	57.65
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.44	44.81	42.81	66.73
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.60	45.15	44.08	65.49
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.24	51.35	47.34	68.06

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 25th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.698 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4 ,,
Dew Point	77.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.825 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	81.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	262 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.19 inches.
Total fall during month	5.88 ,,
Do. do. year	47.39 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 26th	0.05 ,,

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

NEEDS OF THE RED CROSS.

This week's requirements of the St. John Ambulance Red Cross Gifts Depot are as below:—

Five thousand yards flannelette for making pyjamas and five thousand yards cotton shirting, for East Africa. Towels, Jharans, Mosquito nets, Dhoties, Kurtas, Pillows Pillow cases, Puggaries Thin sleeping suits, Sheets, Khaki shirts, Socks, Cigarettes Horlick's milk, Keating's insect powder Jellies in packets, Thallies, Katoras, Tents, Soap Gramophones, Fly flaps, Fly papers, Electric Torches, Tooth brushes, Tooth powder Neem tooth sticks.

Consignments should, as usual, be booked to the War Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay. Labels for consignments can be had on application to the Headquarters at Simla.

GRAMOPHONES FOR THE WOUNDED.

In response to an appeal for gramophones for the St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun, Mr. John Hinde of Calcutta has been kind enough to present a machine and records for the entertainment of patients at this hospital.

This is the second donation of a gramophone. The first one was sent to the Hospital at Basrah.

GIFT OF A MOTOR BOAT.

Mr. P. L. Gall, Managing Agent of the firm of Landale and Clarke, Ltd. Calcutta, has presented to the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association a large motor boat for ambulance purposes in Mesopatamia. The boat is practically new, has accommodation for some twenty persons, and is of very shallow draught.

The Director of Medical Services has gratefully accepted the vessel from the St. John Ambulance and it is hoped to despatch the craft very shortly to the Persian Gulf where it is understood ambulance transport of this nature is badly required.

JUNAGADH CENTRE OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home-Hygiene class of the Bahauddin College was held on the 11th instant, by Dr. Narseedas T. Mehta, L.M. & S., Chief Medical Officer Junagadh State. The lectures were delivered by Dr. Shivshanker v. Dave Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The following are declared to have passed:—

Anjaria Jaswantrai Hariraj, Bhatt Ambashanker Kalidas, Bhatt Krishnaprasad Madhavji, Bhide Abaji Balwant, Buch Pranlal Mohanlal, Dantwala Ratanlal Balkrishnadas, Joshi Purshotam Narhar, Mankad Janakrai Chhelshanker, Naralkar Narayan Ganesh, Ozn Keshavlal Karsonji, Parekh Jagjiwandas Laxmidas, Patel Haribhai Naranbhai, and Vias Umiashanker Manishanker.

AMBULANCE WORK AMONGST PILGRIMS AT PANDHARPUR.

The Hindu Ambulance Volunteers who had been sent to Padharpur to render First Aid and Medical Relief amongst the pilgrims during the last "Ashadi" fair, returned to Bombay yesterday. These Volunteers worked in co-operation with Local Officials, the Dy. Sanitary Commissioner and the Police and made themselves useful on the occasion of the Palkhi and Ruth Processions, the male and female Baries and inside the Temple.

The temporary dispensary, which was opened in charge of Dr. M. G. Kirtikar L.M. & S., near Shri Vithoba's Temple, was taken much advantage of by the pilgrims. In all the Volunteers rendered First Aid and Medical Relief in 166 cases.

On their return journey on Sunday they presented a guard of honour to H. E. the Governor of Bombay at Barsi Road Station and his Excellency was kind enough to enquire about the work done by them at Pandharpur.

BURMESE LADIES' AMBULANCE GIFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 25.

The Burmese Ladies' Ambulance Gift Fund which was started last week has received a contribution from the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Toon Myat of Rs. 10,000. The honorary treasurers have cabled to London for two ambulances to be put in hand at once.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR BRANCH.

The totals of sums promised and paid upto 30th June 1915 in connection with the Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, amount to Rs. 12,08,830-13-7 and Rs. 11,33,617-9-3, respectively. Rs. 1,76,938-15-0 out of the former and Rs. 1,18,468-3-1 out of the latter, are contributions from the Feudatory States. Of the total received, Rs. 8,49,991-4-9 have been remitted to the Central Fund at Simla Rs. 10,738-15-9 have been spent on local civil distress and on some contingencies and Rs. 2,72,887-4-9 are held in reserve.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 36,99,599-12-11; 8th Instalment from Poona Branch Rs. 4,900; President Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat Rs. 3,000; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,195-6-2; Subscriptions from Broach, Rs. 953-5-5; Some People of Porebunder State, Rs. 403-8; June Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 167; Subscriptions through Thandar of Pandu, Rs. 152-4; The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp, Rs. 129; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. R. B. G. Carter, Rs. 100 and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 4; Total Rs. 37,09,086-4-6.

CHARLES LAMB'S PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

Some new letters have been published in the "Saturday Review" by Charles and Mary Lamb. Some of these were to Miss Kelly, to whom it is said that Charles Lamb made a proposal of marriage. It was Mary Lamb who taught Miss Kelly Latin.

"Charles Lamb lived for fifteen years after the date of his proposal of marriage," says the "Saturday Review," "and during that remaining period of life, as these letters have shown, he ever found delight in the visits of the woman whose varied gifts had once so greatly charmed him. And when the end came in the little house at Edmonton, as all around grew dim and the fragrant memories of that once-powerful mind were fading fast, perchance 'a gleam of Fanny Kelly's divine, plain face' struck the last ray of light through the cruel descending pall of the Great Darkness."

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C 11

MONSOON FOOTWEAR.

Varieties in Gent's Derby shape Boots for Monsoon and hard wear, either with tan / rawhide soles or handsewn. Prices range from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per pair.

SUTOR & CO.,

18—20, Esplade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Agents, The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TELESCOPIC & FOLDING WOODEN LADDERS

In various sizes Firmest and stronges. yet unsurpassed for lightness.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.,

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

A. SYDNEY SMITH.

MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's !! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	35	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	38	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
„ „ „ „ „ 12″ („)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

THE DEMAND FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

While the German authorities, are prohibiting the manufacture of all unnecessary cotton goods, they are also carrying on a persistent propaganda in order to interest people in the United States in increased exportation of cotton to Germany. In one of its recent weekly reports the very pro-German "American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin" gives a highly-coloured picture of the success with which England has impeded exportation of cotton to Germany via Swedish, Italian, and Dutch ports. It is stated that the price of raw cotton at Bremen on May 31 was 1s. 2¼d. a pound, and that prices have risen rapidly since the intervention of Italy. It is emphatically insisted that the German Army and Navy have ample supplies on account of the large seizure of stocks in Belgium. France, and Poland. But for "the legitimate trade" prospects are "by no means rosy." The purpose of this depressing story is shown in the following paragraph:—

Interested circles, as cotton merchants and brokers, are curious whether the United States will undertake any steps to secure shipments to Germany. These circles claim that, in view of the last "record" crop and the bright outlook for the next, Americans have a vital interest to sell to Germany, and much more so as Germany is America's best customer.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Exchequer returns for the quarter ended yesterday show a total revenue of £51,297,136, or £10,796,459 more than for the corresponding period of last year, which is due mainly to increased receipts from income-tax amounting to £4,880,000, and an increased collection from Excise of £4,844,000. The total expenditure was £258,472,992, as compared with £46,616,660 for the corresponding quarter, and of the total £248,615,807 was for expenses of the war. Other issues amounted to £65,002,957, of which £47,250,000 was for the redemption of Treasury Bills, making the total outgo £323,475,949, an increase of £270,775,832. In addition to the ordinary revenue other receipts brought the total income up to £307,719,481.

The returns on June 30th show that the revenue for the last 11 days of June amounted to £2,914,538, against £3,255,011 in the last 10 days of June, 1914. In addition £50,000 was received in repayment of advances for bullion, and £2,806,000 in Ways and Means advances (Treasury Bills), making the total income £6,776,538. Expenditure amounted to £27,028,486, against £8,122,777 the outlay on the Supply Services being £20,285,300, an increase of £18,698,409, which represents the war expenditure for the week. The Exchequer balances were reduced by £20,185,948 to £67,694,484, owing chiefly to the falling off in the sales of Treasury bills. It is not possible to give the exact figures of the sales at present, but they were apparently less than three millions for the period.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England's gold and reserve continued to decline heavily, and both amounts were smaller in mail week than they have been since the early weeks of the War. It is possible, indeed probable, that the great subscriptions for the new War Loan will bring into the Bank of England a large amount of cash from the private hoards of many people. But whether the amount that will be received in this manner will be more than sufficient to offset the drain of gold to the United States, to Argentina, and to other countries has yet to be determined. The loss of reserve this week was as much as £3,572,000, and the amount was reduced to £35,905,000. The loss of gold was £2,065,000, in consequence of withdrawals of £1,279,000 for abroad and of £786,000 for the country. On the other hand, the note circulation expanded £1,506,000. The total stock of gold is now £52,092,000, while the note circulation is £34,882,000. Very large disbursements were made from the public deposits last week, as the applications for new Treasury Bills on balance were quite insignificant, amounting to only £2,832,000. The loss in the public deposits was as much as £18,064,000, and the total amount was reduced to £85,554,000. On the other hand, the other deposits increased £30,091,000 to the great total of £140,654,000. This increase was due partly to the loss of public deposits and partly to an increase of 16,521,000 in the Bank's holding of "other" securities. Presumably a large part of the increase in the "other" deposits represents money raised by the Bank in connection with the new loan. In consequence of the great addition to the Bank's liabilities and loss of reserve, the proportion of reserve to liabilities has fallen this week from 18.87 per cent. to 16.16 per cent. This is the lowest figure since August last.—"The Statist."

GOODS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, goods delivered from enemy vessels, sheltering in neutral ports, will be admitted into British India on the production of a certificate given by the shipping company which negotiates the transhipment. This certificate should include a statement as to the original shipment of the cargo with the dates on which the ship left its port of loading, its destination and the fact of its having taken refuge in a neutral port.

PRESCRIBED PROCEDURE FOR BILLS OF LADING.

A Press communique states:—With reference to previous Communiques on the subject the Government of India are now in a position to announce the procedure finally prescribed, under instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, for the use of bills of lading. Bills of lading, or certified copies, are now invariably required to be on board the vessel in the case of goods, whatever their nature may be, *i.e.*, whether contraband or not, and whatever the country of origin when destined for any countries in Europe or the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. In the case of goods destined for Russia or neutral countries in Europe, such bills must be drawn either in the name of the actual consignee, or to a bank or other financing house, with the marginal endorsement "Notify A.B." A. B. being the consignee as shown in the declaration of destination. Shipments for England, France and Italy need not be for a named consignee provided that the bill of lading and manifest clearly show that the destination is as stated. Goods for the Netherlands should be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

It will be necessary for shippers to produce bills of lading before the Collector of Customs, to enable him to compare them with the declaration of destination and license (if any) and with the ship's manifest. After comparison, a copy certified by the Customs authority as correct, together with one copy of the ship's manifest, will be delivered to the ship's master with port clearance. To enable agents to prepare the manifest, shippers must declare consignees' names in shipping bills so as to correspond with bills of lading. Collectors of Customs have been instructed to treat all such information as confidential.

With regard to neutral countries outside Europe, it is not absolutely necessary, but would save possible delays, to adopt the procedure prescribed above, provided that that procedure is strictly adhered to in the case of goods destined for the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The procedure will be introduced at once, to minimize, as far as possible, the risk of detention and confiscation of cargoes.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, July 26th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.06	5.04
July-Aug.	5.06	5.04
Aug.-Sept.	5.09	5.07
Sept-Oct.	5.19	5.17
Oct.-Nov.	5.26	5.24
Nov-Dec.	5.32	5.30
Dec-Jan.	5.37	5.35
Jan.-Feb.	5.42	5.40
Feb-March.	5.47	5.45
March-April.	5.52	5.50
April-May.	5.55	5.53
May-June.	5.59	5.57
June-July	5.61	5.59
July-Aug.	5.64	5.62

MISCELLENOUS MARKETS.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 24th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/November;	22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/November;	21/1½
Ctalcutta Linseed August-Sept. Sellers	55/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 26.

The Association's rooms at Colaba were closed owing to a holiday.

There is very little to report, the cotton market being practically lifeless. A few speculative transactions were reported for new crop Broach at Rs. 236 beyond this, there was nothing doing.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			237	Apr. 25'16
M. G. „			..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	186	181	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms).	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms).	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G. Akola Kgm.. ..	204	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Fulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	..	..	..	..
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	190½	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	210–1	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	180	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	186	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	210–1	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	209	Do.
M. G. Bengals	160	..	..	Do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1914-5	1913-4	Difference
Khandesh ..	245,901	472,717	—226,816
Central India ..	178,450	257,813	— 79,363
Barsi & Nagar ..	168,081	298,830	—130,749
Berar ..	433,870	509,780	— 75,910
Central Provinces	212,709	296,017	— 79,308
Dhollera.. ..	198,326	425,339	—227,013
Broach	242,021	400,058	—158,037
Compta & Dharwar.	176,269	215,663	— 39,394
Westerns ..	161,185	111,995	pl. 49,190
United Prov. ..	377,152	483,501	—106,349
Rajputana ..	85,225	157,537	— 72,312
Sind	105,788	60,913	pl. 44,875
Persian	314	1,109	— 795
American ..	196	2,305	— 2,110
Egyptian ..	726	1,718	— 992
Other Sorts ..	1,973	1,181	pl. 792
Total ..	2,589,685	3,696,476	—1,106,791

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th July, 1915:—

Cotton	2,506 Bales
Wheat	5,061 cwts.
Linseed	2,809 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,205 „
Ginjellyseed	295 „
Groundnuts	2,276 „
Castorseed	3,250 „
Rice	1,162 „
Myrabollams	720 „
Cottonseed	7,522 „
Mowraseed	624 „
Gram	548 „
Joowar	800 „
Barley	1,759 „

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 6 27-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. Sept.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 185½ nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong 130½
Do. Shanghai 165½
60 d-s. Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-3
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened easy to-day and dropped further during the course of the day. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept aimost firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 536½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 372½, Standards at Rs. 900 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,100.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,400 and Centrals at Rs. 1,805.

Currimbhai kept firm at Rs. 185.

Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 172½, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching declined to Rs. 117½.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 200.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares dropped to Rs. 915.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 111 x. d. Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares at Rs. 52½ and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 70.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1560 x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 103¼ and Deferred at Rs. 200 at the close.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 89¼.

Small clean pieces were quoted at Rs. 90. 4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98. (long dated.)

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	57C.D.
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,662½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,735X.D.
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	54X.D.
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	22
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Ban. Ltd.	£10	March.	5%	57
Mercantile Bank ..				
£ { 12½ A .. / 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£22
	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	715
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	95
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	675
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	390
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	200
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,810
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	385
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,820
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	87½
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	185
David ..	250	do.	25	537½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	155
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	365
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	372½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,170
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	246
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	118½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	280
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	850
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	172½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamsetsi Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	95
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	840
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,325
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	690
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,145
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,105
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,400
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,220
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	380 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	195
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,060
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	165
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	300
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Shahapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,800
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	240
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	800
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	190
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,400
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	325
	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	325
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	240
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankus ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pills ..	70	June.	7	84X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	48
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35Hyr.	917½
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	170
and T.Co. Ltd. { O	£10	July	6%	280
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	26
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	170
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	240
Central I.M. Co. Ltd.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of India Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	515
The Eastern { O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	Liq.
Chemical Co. { D 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	Prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O..	100	..	Nil.	57
{ D..	40	..	Nil.	128
{ P..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ P. 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	88
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	280
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	58
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	72
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	144
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7½	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	685
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	80
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	775
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	120
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	105
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
Co { P	30	&	Nil.	200
	15½	June	6%	161
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1,000	Jan.	4½	1,000
„ „ „ P	1,000	Jan.	4½	1,086
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5%pram.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	25%	196
Telephone Co. ..			Rs. 8	125
Thacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	500

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividend XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

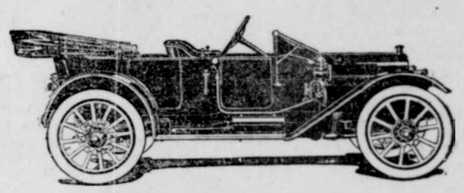
			Last year Dty.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	230	4,500nom.
Altaf Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	98
Brull's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Belary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	22	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	630
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	124
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	780
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	260
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	105
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	140
Meranille ..	125	do.	Nil.	25
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	295
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	45	700
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	275
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	654
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	522
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	180

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	154 G.D.
Ahmedabad Prantji Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	602
Ahmedabad Prantji Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112 X.D.
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	113 G.D.
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	101 X.D.
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	70
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	24
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	72
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	38
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	172 X.D.
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	80%
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	112X.D

TAXI-CABS

For Reliable and Comfortable



TAXI-CABS.

'Phone to No. 1076

OR WRITE TO

THE TAXI-CAB COMPANY,

Chowpaty, P. O. BOMBAY.

Lassitude

is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Mr. C. F. Collier, Forest Gate, writes.—"I was suffering from depression "and lowness of spirits, resulting from poorness of blood and run-down "nerves. The first box of 'Jelloids' made a great difference and continuing to "take them I derived great benefit. I always recommend IRON 'JELLOIDS'."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men, Iron 'Jelloids' *(containing Quinine)* No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' CO., 205, City Rd., London, England.

COMPANY REPORTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY

The 95th Report for the half-year ended on June 30th last shows that the transactions of the half-year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 8,02,149; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, Rs. 5,79,684; making together, Rs. 13,81,834, which the Directors have decided to apply in payment of a Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000; Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000; Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund, Rs. 75,000; Carried forward, Rs. 5,56,834.

During the period under review trade was very dull and the demand for accommodation was only moderate. The average Bank rate was 5.84 per cent. Having regard to the depreciation in Government securities caused entirely by the War, the Directors decided to appropriate Rs. 10 lacs from the Reserve Fund for the purpose of writing down the Bank's holding rates of such securities to market values.

ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Directors' report for the nine months ending 31st March 1915, says the working of the Company for the nine months ending 31st March 1915, has resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,01,788 without taking into account the commission due to the old Secretaries and Treasurers, which has been given up by them. The loss is due principally to the general depression in trade accentuated since the outbreak of war and to the difficulty of obtaining a full supply of labour, which prevented the management from getting a proper production out of the Machinery; a contributory cause was the unremunerative return of prices of the manufactured goods.

THE NOTE OF HATE.

"Nothing is more striking in literature to-day than the note of Hate sounded against Germany by the poets of Belgium—even by M. Cammaerts, one of the gentlest of minstrels," says the "Pall Mall." "It is not the poet's way to hate. As Tennyson said, he is 'dower'd with the love of love, the hate of hate.' But the modern German combination of material strength with moral vileness is a thing so sinister that hate becomes inevitable."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 24th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria and Alexandra docks.

Horlick's
Malted Milk
WHY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
—The delicious, clean, crisp, "nutty" flavour of Horlick's is one reason for its immense popularity, but apart from its palatableness it is a real "stay" and will be greatly appreciated by those desiring a strengthening and invigorating food in beverage form, that can be instantly prepared.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
INFANTS INVALIDS AGED AND TRAVELLERS

Delicious Piecrust.
Crisp, short piecrust and the lightest, and the most digestible of pastry can easily be made at home, if your cook uses
"Paisley Flour
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.
Pastry recipes in every tin, and more in the "Brown & Polson" recipe book, free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

RULE GRANTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah.)

DR. MOTIWALLA v. PIROJSHAH NASSARVANJI PATEL.

There were two appeals presented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somji to grant rules.

The first was a regular appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Davar, who in pronouncing a decree for divorce, had decided against Dr. Motiwala, the first respondent. The second appeal was an appeal from an Order passed by Justice Davar who discharged the rule nisi taken out by Dr. Motiwalla on his return from England to set aside the decree against him on the ground of non-service of summons.

It was stated by counsel that the suit was filed in December 1914, six months after Dr. Motiwalla left for England to qualify himself for the Indian Medical Service. Before Motiwalla left for England he was superintendent of the Grant Medical College Hostel. His duties were then to reside at the hostel. The summons issued against him was sent to London and was put up in a place called Cama's house. Substituted service had also been ordered in Bombay, and it was affixed to a house in Pirkhan Lane. It was stated that Motiwalla had evaded service, and therefore, substituted service was considered sufficient service. As a matter of fact the service was not evaded by Dr. Motiwalla. Evidence was taken ex-parte against him, and a decree was pronounced with costs against him. The other respondent Jessawalla who had the opportunities to cross-examine the witnesses got off. It was, further argued, why should Motiwalla be made to suffer for all costs. Were an ex-parte wanted it would not have taken more than a couple of hours. When Mr. Anklesharia informed Motiwalla of the proceedings going on against him in the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Motiwalla came down to Bombay to fight out his suit. On his coming to Bombay, he came to know that the decree was passed against him. Then he took out the rule which was also discharged. Motiwalla alleged "misdirection" as far as the delegates were concerned. The service of summons was purely a question of law, which the presiding Judge could have decided, but he said as there were facts mixed-up with it, he placed them before the delegates, his opinion was to hold against Dr. Motiwalla on the point. The second order on the rule was not justifiable; there were irregularities. In order to reject Motiwalla's story the judge made use of evidence recorded at the trial, ex-parte. That was the complaint.

His Lordship granted a rule.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINERY.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE RISING STAR AND ELECTRIC CINEMATOGRAPH CO., Appellants and Plaintiffs, v. MESSRS. PARBHUDAS AND HIRACHAND AND CO., Respondents and Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs and allowed the defendants' counter claim to the extent of Rs. 500, which was the earnest money deposited by the latter with the former Company.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the appellants.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for the respondents.

The alleged facts which gave rise to the original suit are as follows:—On the 16th of March 1914, the defendants agreed to buy from the plaintiffs without ever having seen them, the machinery accessories and plant generally of a cinematograph show then lying at Jubbulpore. The plaintiffs therein contracted to give to the defendants (and presumably in Jubbulpore on demand) all the materials contracted to be sold; but the engine, dynamo, and cinematograph machine especially to be given in working order. All other accessories and materials were to be taken over as they were. If the plaintiffs were unable to deliver to the defendants, the engine dynamo and cinematograph machine in working order then the defendants were at liberty to cancel the contract and take back the sum of Rs. 500 paid as earnest money. The plaintiffs contended that the defendants failed to carry out their part of the contract by not taking delivery (when offered) of the cinematograph machinery at Jubbulpore. They therefore filed a suit against the defendants praying that they might be directed to take delivery of the goods and to pay to them Rs. 3,001 being the balance of the purchase money with interest at 6 per cent; that such damages be awarded to them (plaintiffs) as might appear proper for the defendants' breach of the contract.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

The defendants admitted the agreement, but contended that there was a breach of it by the plaintiffs because they were unable to supply them with the cinematograph machinery in working order at Jubbulpore. They further contended that they had always been ready and willing to take delivery of the goods in working order, but the plaintiffs had committed a breach of the said agreement. They, therefore counterclaimed the sum of Rs. 500 paid to the plaintiffs as earnest money with interest at 6 per cent.

According to Mr. Justice Beaman the question was restricted to this; whether the plaintiffs did deliver to the defendants the engine, dynamo and cinematograph machine in working order on the 26th or 27th March at Jubbulpore or whether if they did not in fact do so, they were able and willing to do so and were only prevented by the defendants unqualifiedly refusing to take delivery of the said articles whether in working order or not.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S FINDING.

His Lordship found that the engine, dynamo and cinema machine were not given to the defendants in working order as required by the contract; and that no attempt was made by the plaintiffs after the 26th March to get these three parts of cinematograph machinery into connected working order. The plaintiffs' case therefore, failed throughout and his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, allowing the defendant's counter-claim to the extent of Rs. 500.

Their Lordships agreeing with the above decision of the Lower Court, dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

14-15—800-14—Mans H M and Co, Damodar Naranji v Sunderbai widow, Jamsetji R and D, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

15-15—732-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Muncherji Vadilal and Co a firm and anr v Nowroji Hormasji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

O S 16-15—1006-14—Chitnis M and K, Dwarkadas Damodhar v Dwarkadas, Shamji and ors, Kanga and S, Madhowji K and C, Bhaishanker K and G, Payne and Co.

20-15—1169-09—Dubash and Co, Jamnabai widow v Rahim Vale Mahomed, Payne and Co.

O S 21-15—135-15—Wadia G and Co, Meherbai widow and ors v Meherbai widow and ors, Wadia G and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Shroff D and D.

24-15—344-12—Bhimji and Co, Kanji Hirji v Narotam Anandji, Mans H M and Co.

34-15—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 82 and in re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) Captain and V, Hirji Khetsey v The Official Liquidator, Little and Co.

5-15—558-03—In person, Bai Jamnabai widow v Hazutbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H and Co.

17-15—1050-09—Pandia and Co, Che Gandassetty v Goverdhandas Girdhardas a firm, Raghavaya N and Co., Pandia and Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13—1050-11—Payne and Co, Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Koolsumbai widow and ors, Jehangir S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v Prof Tribhowandas K Gujja and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Payne and Co.

In Re Ins 28-15 D ac No. 576-1—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaiji and anr v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, Merwanji K & Co. Part Heard.

42-15.—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. The New Islam Mills, a firm, Smetham B & Co.

855-14.—Captain & V. Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M Esmail Haji Varaya v. Sardarkham Abbaskhan Patell and Es.

9-15.—Vatchha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co a firm v. Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors Raghavaya N & Co.

S C CT 39 1717-15.—Charles Frederick Willimson v The Bombay Co Ltd Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hasam Haji Essa & Sons a firm & ors Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Manekji Mody Mulla and M.

1000-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr v. T M Purdhy and ors Captain and V

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaporta and Patel a firm v. Bhaichand Jetha Motichand & D.

463-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm v. Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juma v. Boosa Ebrahim Little and Co.

S C CT 512 18658-12.—Little & Co, Moosa Ebrahim v. Dada Abba Jooma & ors Sabnis & G Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Mesrs Amulakhchand Govindram a firm v. Gajunand Meghraj and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri Edgelow G W & Co.

1265-14.—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow & anr v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkar & anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co a firm v. Mohanji Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford Band Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Cragondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D &L, Ladkooverbai Widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.

-20-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Jutice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree in Chambers.

S S. 319-15—Ard H D and Co, Shapurji Rustomji Jijina v Hormusji Jamshedji Joshi, Vachha and Co.

S S 581-15—Ard H D and Co, Shapurji Rustomji Jijina v Hormusji Jamshedji Joshi, Vachha and Co.

For Judgment.

1403-14—Pandia and Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v Waman Venkoba Kamat and anr, N C Dalal.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1399-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar v. Tar Mahomed Haji Ali Mahomed.

1503-14.—Dikshit & Pur, Pulin Behari Sarkar v. Rahmatunnissa Begam, widow, and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & Gore.

357-15.—Matubhai J & M. The National Financing & Comn Corpn Ld, v. Thakoredas Goculdas Nanavatty & anr.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Payne & Co.

489-15.—In Person, Madangopal Ramjidas, a firm, v. Kundanmal Lalchand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

525-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, v. Chunilal Gulabchand.

569-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Motichand and Devidas, a firm, v. Sadasukh Bhairanlal, a firm, Kanga & Sayan.

600-15.—Pandia & Co, Laxmidas Dayalji v. Mulchand Mishrilal & ors.

654-15.—Jehangir S M & H, The Empire Bank, Ltd. v. Chotalal Damaldas.

676-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Aberchand Daga, K C I E v. Mulchand Gulaji & ors.

677-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Ramnarayen Baldeodas, a firm, v Haribux Bilacrai & anr.

681-15.—M B Chothia Rahimtulla Allibhai Khushal v. Norardas Kagardas & ors, Pandia & Co.

682-15.—Motichand & D, Balubhai Mulchand v. Kevalram Shrivram & ors.

689-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs Prier De Sadne & Co, a firm, v. Laxminarayen Sarapsukh Ladti & ors.

693-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs Prier De Sadne & Co., a firm, v. Bankatlal Sitaram, a firm.

699-15.—Rustomji & Gur, Kupaji Dolaji & & Co, a firm, v. Oomerji Mahomed Vali & anr.

701-15.—Pandia & Co, Messrs Hiralal Damodhardas & Bros. a firm, v. Nawroji Jamsetji & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

707-15.—Rustomji & Gui, Laxmidas Dayalji v. Raichand Amtha, a firm.

736-15.—Vachha & Co, Premchand Devichand & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhussein Vazir & anr, Patell & Ezekiel.

737-15.—Smetham B & Co, Narayen Shivram v. Oodhowji Dhanjibhai.

738-15.—Payne & Co, Michael Joseph Ghashion v. Mac Alphin & Co, a firm.

739.15.—Unwalla P & P, Framroz Cawasji Batliwall, v. Ardeshir Hirji Dady.

748-15.—Madhowji K & C, Dhanji Mowji, a firm, v. Khatau Ratansi, Mulla & Mulla.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Keringji Bhudaji & Co, v. Jafferally Fazulbhai Gulam Hoosein, Patell & Ezekiel.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

386-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Khorsedbanoo v. Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari & ors, Surajmal & Co.

556-15.—Surajmal & Co, Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari v. Khorshedanoo, Payne and Co.

958-13.—Jehangir M & S, Mahadev Keshav Kavli & anr, v. Dewji Dadoo Thakur, Jamsetji R and D.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr. v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr. v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hiranand Vamchand a firm, v. Shriram Fatichand & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit & P.

1226-14.—Madhowji K & C, Bachibai, widow v. Lilladhar Govindji & ors, Mulla & M.

1106-14.—Madhowji K & C, Champubai widow, v. Putlibai, widow, Edg G W & Co.

1010-14.—Mulla & M, Shri Khemraj Shri Krishnadas v. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and anr, Mer K & Co.

1406-14.—Shroff D & D, Ruttonsi Rowji, a firm, v. The Bombay United Spg & Wg, Co, Ld, Payne & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Moreshwar Malkar v. Soorajbai widow, & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—Nadirsha & D, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow & anr, Patell & Ez, Edg G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 7-15.—In Person, Radhabai v. Bhimaji Pandurang and anr.

P P No. 11-15.—In Person, Nowroji Kaikhosru Rustomframna, v. Jaibai, Edgelow G W & Co.

P P No. 12-15.—In Person, Virbai, widow, & ors, v. Madan Gopal Shriram, & ors, Surajmal & Co.

Suit No. 1319-14-15.15.—In Person, Bai Jenubai, widow, v. Bai Monghibai, widow, Pandia & Co.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

ALLEGED WRONGFUL AND MALICIOUS ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore has committed Sub-Inspector Jotindra Nath Mitter, lately attached to Arambagh police station and now under suspension, to the Hughli Sessions under Section 220, Indian Penal Code and Section 29 of Police Act, for wrongful and malicious arrest of Shekh Zohad Rahim of Jaishingchak, a respectable landholder and president of the Panchayet. Evidence as summed up by the Magistrate went to show that the accused acting on information, knowing it to be malicious, caused a search to be made of the complainant's house in quest of property connected with a dacoity case and that, although nothing incriminating was found and without sufficient grounds for suspicion, kept him under arrest until the Subdivisional Officer issued an order for his release.

BATHING FATALITY AT QUETTA.

BODY OF CADET WORTHINGTON RECOVERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, July 25.

The body of Cadet Worthington was recovered this afternoon. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning.

FRANCE'S DAY.

Photo by "Central News."

Royal Garden Party at Montagu House. On the right are seen Queen Mary, with Queen Alexandra (on right) and Queen Amelie (on left) talking to Princess Christian, and at the back the Duke of Somerset (with hat off) Duchess of Devonshire, Princess Mary, Princess Arthur of Connaught and Princess Royal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Fida Hussein Mulji, Ibrahim Vallibhai Abdul Kadar Kadarbux, Abdul Kyum Sharafalli Valibhai Currimbhai Yusufalli Jivaji, Abbas Rajaballi and Yusufalli Hussanji, all Bohras were charged by Inspector O'Brien with gambling with cards and money, while the additional charge of keeping a common gambling house in Doctor Street (Null Bazar) was laid against the first accused, Fida Hussein Mulji. It was proved that the Inspector with a posse of constables raided the gambling place on the night of Saturday last and the accused were thus caught in the very act of gambling, some Rs. 11 being also found lying on the floor where they were sitting.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the court sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 100; and with the exception of the last two who were fined Rs. 5 each; the others were fined Rs. 25 each.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE ON A KIDNAPPER.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, an old offender Shantaram Sadanand was charged by Sub-Inspector Pundit, with kidnapping a Hindu boy aged six with a view to depriving the boy of the ornaments which he had on his person. The accused, it was proved, took the child with him, while he was playing on the Fanaswadi Road, by telling him that he would give him sweet things to eat. But unfortunately for the accused, a Hindu woman saw the accused inveigling the boy and told the child's mother, who had him arrested.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

A DOMESTIC SERVANT'S LAPSE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate decided a case in which Sub-Inspector Pandit charged one Bhagwan Dhunji a servant of Mr. Pherozshaw E. Vazifdar, a Civil Engineer, with theft of property aggregating Rs. 87.

Evidence was led in to prove that the accused who was employed as a servant on the 9th instant, was left in sole charge of the house on Thursday last when Mr. Vazifdar's family had gone out. They found on their return that the accused had disappeared with a gold ring and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 87. The accused was arrested by the Police at Ahmedabad and nearly Rs. 66 worth of stolen things were recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNAL.

THE GARH MAHARAJA FERRY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The Garh Maharaja Ferry case, an interesting off-shoot of the dacoities in Jhang District, was decided on 20th instant by Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate. On 16th March early in the morning a gang consisting of nine women and three boys was arrested at the Garh Maharaja Ferry in possession of five pony loads of goods.

A constable on duty at the ferry suspected the goods to be stolen and with the help of three ferrymen who are witnesses in the case stopped the gang from crossing the ferry and searched their pony loads. These were found to contain sundry articles of jewellery, wearing apparels of a costly nature mostly new and brass utensils and plates. The women at that time claimed the property to be their own. They looked to be people from the Bikaner side by appearance, probably belonging to an itinerant criminal tribe. They described themselves as itinerant Brahmin women. The curious part of it all was that there was no male member of the gang except the three boys, showing that the male members of the party must have in all probability left them somewhere in the hope that the party consisting only of females and boys would excite less suspicion. All the nine women were charged under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code and each was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, while the three boys were let off. The Court disbelieved the plea of the women that the property was theirs and that it was not found with them and observed that the fact that much of the property which had remained unidentified consisting of cloths and jewellery bore eloquent testimony to the good faith of the witnesses and certainly refuted any idea of greed on their part.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE

SOME MORE DEFENCE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KRISHNAGAR, July 25.

On Saturday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Special Commissioners, when some more defence witnesses were examined. Mr. Durga Charan Biswas, a pleader, examined by the defence, said that on 4th May last the accused Khitish accompanied witness's daughter to Calcutta for treatment.

Mr. Pijush Kanti Ghosh of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," examined by Mr. Roy, said that Khitish worked in the "Patrika" office for some time and was present in the office on 1st May as also on 30th April. Accused took leave on 3rd May and on the 4th he came to the office at about 4 or 5 p.m. Asked why he was late the accused said that the Shillong Mail was late on that day.

Mr. Durga Das Banerjee, Honorary Magistrate and pleader, said he had seen Khitish on Monday the 3rd of May in Kushtea at about 11 o'clock.

SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 25.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker will arrive here on the 27th instant. On the evening of the 28th instant they will deliver a lecture on the work of the Salvation Army in India at the Gymnasium, Wellington, with Colonel Marwood Tucker of the Devonshire Regiment presiding.

AMAZING MARRIAGE.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY BY GERMAN GIRL.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

William George Brooks, described as an estate agent, of Crescent-road, Woodford, and having an office in Warwick-street, London, was charged at Bow-street on July 3 before Sir John Dickinson with conspiracy and obtaining money by ralse pretences, says the "Daily Mail."

The evidence called on this occasion was directed only to the second charge, Mr. Muir, who prosecuted for the Treasury, stating that the police were looking for another man.

The complainant, Emelina Grossman, twenty-three, said she was a native of Alsace and occupied a flat in Shaftesbury-avenue. She had known the prisoner about a year by sight only. On June 2 she was in a public-house in the West End and he came and spoke to her for the first time. He asked her nationality. When she replied "an Alsatian," he replied: "If you like you can marry an Englishman, and then you shall be an Englishwoman." She replied that she did not mind, because she liked English people. He told her that he knew a nice Englishman.

Did you ask who he was?—No.

Did you care?—I could not say whether it made any difference.

Was this to be a real marriage? Was he to live with you? Was that arranged?—I don't know; nothing was said about it by either of us.

She believed Brooks said to her that the Englishman was going on a journey. He told her that if she married an Englishman she would be able to remain in London. She was to pay £15, he said.

"The price of an Englishman was £15!" commented counsel. (To the complainant) "Did you say anything about paying money to the prisoner?"—What he said was: "I know an Englishman who will marry you; it will cost you £15."

£26 HANDED OVER.

She agreed to this proposal and gave him £3, which he said would go for the marriage licence. He took a copy of a letter she had received from the French Consul and said he would see at Scotland Yard whether an Englishman could marry her.

She next saw him on June 4 at her flat and told him she would marry the Englishman on the following Sunday. She gave him another £3, as he said the money she had already paid was not sufficient for the licence. It was arranged that he should come and fetch her on the Sunday morning.

Was anything said about any more money? He said the Englishman could not marry me under £20.

On the Sunday morning the complainant added, Brooks called for her and said "the Englishman" was waiting in the road.

Up to this time had he told you who the Englishman was?—No, sir. The prisoner then asked for £20.

That would make £26 altogether?—Yes, sir. He said he would share the £20 with the Englishman.

She and her maid and the prisoner drove in a taxicab to the Hippodrome. They saw a man on the pavement and the prisoner introduced him, saying, "This is your husband," and gave his name, Samuel Ross. She had seen the man previously but had never spoken to him. Ross got into the cab.

They drove to the registrar's office in Brixton-road, and there she went through a form of marriage with Ross. She and Ross signed the register, Brooks witnessed the marriage, and she was given a certificate by the gentleman who married her. Then they all four left in a taxicab.

NOT EVEN A SOUVENIR.

Where did you drive to?—Outside the Hippodrome.

What happened then?—Brooks and Ross went away together.

Did you ask Ross where he was going?—No, I did not.

Did you want to know?—No, certainly not.

Have you seen Ross since?—No, I have not.

Did he promise to communicate with you?—No.

Or leave you his address?—No.

Did he leave you nothing—not even a souvenir?—No.

She saw Brooks on the following Thursday when he came to her flat for another £5. He said he had had considerable trouble because the marriage had been on a Sunday. It was arranged that he should call next day, and she left the £5 with her maid. The marriage certificate she took to Vine-street Police Station.

Are you still registered there as an alien enemy?—Yes.

Do you still pass by your maiden name?—Yes, because I was told that my marriage was not valid.

Mr. Vaughan Williams said the only evidence before them at present was that apparently the accused had acted as a matrimonial agent. He had a wife and five children.

Mr. Muir retorted that was not the whole of his character. His occupation was the letting of flats.

The accused was remanded for a week, bail being two sureties of £150 each.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6

REVIVAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

DR. BOSE'S APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Referring to the prospective Japanese activity in India, Dr. J. C. Bose, in the course of an address delivered yesterday said:

"Is our country slow to realise the danger that threatens her by the capture of her markets and the total destruction of her industries? Does she not realise that its helpless passivity directly provokes aggression? Have not recent happenings in China served as an object lesson? There is, therefore, no time to be lost and the utmost effort is demanded of the Government and the people for the revival of our own industries. The various attempts that hitherto have been made have not been as successful as the necessity of the case demands. The efforts of the Government and the people have hitherto been spasmodic and often worked at cross purposes. Government should have an advisory body of Indian members and there should be some modification of the rules as regards the selection of industrial scholars. Before being sent out to foreign countries they should be made to study the conditions of manufacture in this country and its difficulties. For a particular industry there should be a co-ordinated group of three scholars, two for the industrial and one or the commercial side. Difficulties would arise in adapting foreign knowledge to Indian conditions. This can only be overcome by the devoted labour of men of originality who have been trained in our future research laboratory. The Government could also materially help (1) by offering facilities of supply of raw material; (2) by offering expert advice; and (3) by starting experimental industries.

He said he had reason to think that the Government is fully alive to the crucial importance of the subject and is determined to take every step necessary. In this matter the aims of the people and the Government are one. In facing a common danger and in co-operation there must arise mutual respect and understanding. And, perhaps, through the very satastrophe that is threatening the world, there may grow up in India a realisation of community of interest and solidarity as between Government and people. Very serious danger is thus seen to be threatening the future of India and to avert it will require the utmost effort of the people. They have not only to meet th economic crisis but also to protect the ideals of the ancient Aryan civilisation from the destructive forces that are threatening it. Nothing great can be conserved except through constant effort and sacrifice."

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 23.

The four sowars of the 11th Lancers stationed at Delhi, who committed a highway robbery on 5th June on the road from Sabzi Mandi, three of whom were arrested on the spot and the fourth who had escaped and arrested later, were tried by Mr. V. Connolly, Additional District Magistrate at Delhi, and were convicted under Section 492 I. P. C. and sentenced to-day as follows:—

Sujan Singh to one year's rigorous imprisonment, Bhagwan Singh and Muna Sigh each to six months' and Meher Singh to a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default of payment to three months.

All these men were young recruits who had not been properly trained.

WANTED IN CEYLON

MAN OF SEVERAL ALIASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 25.

Acting on the information received from the Ceylon Police the Rangoon police yesterday arrested a man named Hall, alias Spencer Hunter, alias R. J. Hartley, wanted there in connection with a charge of criminal breach of trust of Rs. 3,800 entrusted to him in his capacity as treasurer of the Ceylon Prevident Fund. Extradition papers have been applied for.

DACOITY IN HOWRAH DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

On Monday last a gang of some twenty men attacked the house of the Matabuddin Tarafdar in the village of Panchpara in the district of Howrah and carried away some jewellery and cash, the exact value of which is not yet known. Two of the inmates of the house, who offered resistance to the dacoits, were roughly handled. The police are enquiring into the matter. Four local men have been arrested on the identification by an inmate of the house on a charge of being implicated in the dacoity.

Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., who had charge of the towage of the late hospital boat Bengali from Calcutta to Colombo on her ill-fated voyage to Mesopotamia, have remitted the towage charge by half. The wage charges had been settled at Rs. 600, but considering the purpose for which the hospital boat was intended, Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., have written to the Secretary, Bengal Ambulance Corps, expressing their desire to remit half the charges and further they will make no charges for the detention of the transport Sikh.

The Government of Mysore have permitted the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway to make a preliminary survey for the line of railway on the metre gauge from Kottur station on the Hospet-Kottur Railway to Harihar station on the Bangalore-Hubli section via Harpanahalli.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN BURMA.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO TENNASSERIM ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 26

The Tennasserim Progressive Association had submitted a memorial to the Local Government recommending (1) the construction of a metre gauge railway between Moulmein and Ye; (2) that the P. W. D. should be provided with sufficient funds to maintain a road between Moulmein and Amherst, so as to permit of motor cars and other traffic to be run at all seasons of the year, and (3) that owners of motor cars be offered Government subsidy for the establishment and maintenance of a daily service between the two places.

In reply, the Government has informed the Association that the proposal for a railway between Molmein and Ye cannot be entertained. As regards funds for a road between Moulmein and Amherst in the present state of the finances it was inadmissible. The P. W. D. report that the capital cost of the work will be seven lakhs of rupees and the extra cost of maintenance about Rs. 20,000, making the total annual cost of maintenance not less than half a lakh.

In regard to the subsidy to motor owners, that proposal does not commend itself to Government. The policy of offering a subsidy is only followed in exceptional cases and the present was not such a case.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

CONSTITUTION OF ELECTORAL AREAS BY DISTRICTS.

ERODE, July 25.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Coimbatore District Confertnce resumed its sitting to-day. Many of the resolutions passed were purely of local interest. A resolution on Local Self-Government was moved by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer in an eloquent speech. The speaker urged on the Government the justice of constituting electoral areas in the Presidency in such a manner that each district in the Presidency might have at least one member in the Legislative Council representing the District. He wanted that non-official members should always form the majority. The resolution was unanimously passed.

CRUELTY TO COOLIES ON EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Another resolution was with reference to the indenture system of labour and it was moved by Rev. Mr. Popley. A young man recently returned from the Straits Settlements testified to the cruelties perpetrated on the coolies on board the emigrant ship, as also immediately after landing at the destination. The resolution was carried.

There was also another resolution regarding railway matters which urged on the Government of India to support the claim of District Boards against private companies.

CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN TROOPS.

COIMBATORE, July 25.

At the Coimbatore District Conference yesterday resolutions were unanimously passed congratulating the Indian troops at the front on their valour and heroism. The Conference expressed gratification for affording the Indian troops an opportunity to fight side by side with the British and Colonial troops in the cause of the Empire. The Conference pleaded for greater employment of Indians in the Army and Navy and for the throwing open of commissioned ranks to Indians. The Conference also urged the recruitment of an Indian volunteer corps.

COIMBATORE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ERODE, July 25.

The Coimbatore Social Conference opened yesterday afternoon, Mr. Madhaviah, the well-known scholar being in the chair. There was a large attendance including Mr. Justice Sadasivier, Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, Mr. T. Sreenivasa Mudaliar etc. The chairman's address was an interesting one. He eloquently pleaded for amalgation of castes, remarriage of Brahmin widows, and raising the marriageable age of girls. The chairman also urged for extended female education and the imparting of higher education to the Indian girls. Two resolutions were passed one offering condolences to Mr. K. Natarajan, editor of the "Indian Social Reformer" on the loss of his wife and the other congratulating Sir Sankaran Nair on his appointment in the Viceroy's Council.

PROMINENT FREE TRADERS ADVOCATE A TARIFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

A remarkable feature of the deputation to Mr. Asquith was the advocacy of imports taxes by such free traders as Mr. Harold Cox and Sir Felix Schuster.

THE BANGALORE SEVA SADAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 26.

The first anniversary meeting of the Seva Sadan Society started in October 1913 was held on Saturday, when Mrs. Chandy, wife of the Deputy Commissoner, presided and in the course of an address referred to the good work done by the ladies and mentioned the ways in which the Society might help the advancement of social service particularly among the poorer and depressed classes. Mrs. K. S. Chandrasekharaiyer, who was re-elected president, appealed for increased support in the interest of Indian women.

ANNIVERSARY OF WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE ACT.

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a meeting was held in connection with the anniversary of the passing of the Widow Re-Marriage Act, and deaths of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and of Mr. Cursondas Mulji in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, yesterday morning. Sir Narayan Chandavarker presided. There was a large gathering of the supporters of the reform movement, among whom were the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, B. N. Bhajeker, Lotwalla, H. V. Divatia, D. S. Varde, Chandrashanker Pandya, B. S. Tarkhad, A. V. Lele, L. R. Tersi, N. M. Joshi, etc.

Mr. H. V. Divatia first addressed the meeting at great length. He answered the objections generally and often raised by the opponents of the widow re-marriage.

Mr. D. S. Varde emphasised that the cause of widow re-marriage will progress in proportion to the progress made in other directions, such as education of women, the raising of the limit of age of marriage of girls, the abolition of sub-castes and so on.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, who spoke in Marathi, appealed to the audience not to remain content with merely expressing their lip sympathy with the cause of widow-marriage, but to be ready to translate their words into action whenever occasion demanded such an act on their part.

Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya spoke in Gujarati on the life of the late Mr. Cursondas Mulji. How he exposed the unworthy conduct of some of Vaishnav priests, and how he had to suffer persecution for this. He also praised the most courageous stand taken by that reformer in face of abloquy, persecution and discouragement from all sides.

Mr. A. V. Lele also spoke.

Sir Narayan Chandavarker then addressed the meeting. He referred to the reforming zeal of Lord Bentinck and the most valuable help he received in this direction from men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Pandit Ishvarchandra Vidyasagar and other great men who were the pioneers of the reform movement in India. Had it not been for these distinguished men the reformation of social and such like institutions would not have progressed. Sir Narayan said that the solution of the question of widow remarriage depended upon the recognition of the dignity and status of woman as an equal partner of man.

While speaking of Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Sir Narayan referred with great admiration to the firmness and courage of that great man, and he hoped that the younger generation in India would follow the example set by the departed great whose anniversary they were celebrating that day.

THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "X, Y, Z" from Godhra ventilates the grievances of the mofussil public in the matter of High Judicial Appointments, but apparently seems indifferent regarding Judicial Officers of the Lower Grade, that is, the Magistracy, with which the masses are really concerned. Just as the higher appointments are the patronage of those placed high up, the lower appointments form the patronage of Local Officers, who at times are misled by their surroundings. Instance the nomination of Honorary Magistrates and formation of Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Has anybody ever inquired of their education, solvency, training, capacity, and general fitness to hold the balance of Justice in their hands? There are a number of persons placed on the Bench with powers of Magistrates of the second and first-classes, and it is questionable whether most of them have ever opened any law book in their lives, or possess the capacity to understand a section of an Act placed in their hands. In Courts of Magistrates of this type, Justice is a mockery, pure and simple. Poor people suffer most and nobody ever seems to care for them. At times, these so-called Magistrates deliver long and learned judgments by inspiration, and these come as surprises to the public. And the wonder of wonders is that annually; these learned persons get re-nominated.

The question is a very serious one for the poor dumb masses, and Government will be doing a very graceful thing in instituting searching inquiries in the interests of Justice. I venture to ask whether the High Court of Judicature is not expected to see to an abuse like this? The High Court is the bulwark of protection of public liberty—and if it will not, who ever will? And what is the good of the existence of this ponderous and costly machinery in Bombay to Mofussil people?—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

Broach, 23rd July, 1915.

TWO MORALITIES.

The dispute between the United States and Germany, says the New York "Nation," involves not merely two Governments, but two moralities.

A moral judgment is now being passed over Europe, writes Sven Hedin, a moral judgment which cries:

"'Woe to the people which has not in time put its house in order, or which relies on paper treaties and decharations when force sits in the judgment-seat, and when none but the strong and wakeful inspire respect in *all* directions.'

"Is it not true that the American moral judgment revolts against that?" asks the "Nation." "If our system of public morality were not in direct conflict with this one asserted of Germany, should we not think it time for us to curse God and die?"

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE C.C. V. GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday on the cross maidan and ended in a win for the Telegraphists by 51 runs.

Scores:—

BOMBAY POLICE.

Patterson 14, Hildreth 12, Cauty 8, Ferguson 6, Butterfield 0, Newby 4, Saul 2, Elmshall not out 19, King 0, Madan 0, Ferguson 0, Extras 7, Total 72.

COVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

D. Rodrigues 4, L. V. D'Souza 4, J. A. Francis 3, S. D'Silva 39, J. B. Castell 19, F. Francis 11, J. Birtch 0, J. J. Fernandez 8, P. J. Soares 17, R. S. Madon 4, A. Monsinho not out 1, Extras 13, Total 123.

BARONET C.C. V. CORONATION C.C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Baronet C. Club by 25 runs. The Scores:—

CORONATION C. C.

Coronation C. C.—J. S. Daruwala, 2; K. R. Shastri, 6; H. P. Wadia, 0; B. B. Patel, 12; D. C. Mistry, 3; N. P. Dirk, 26; F. Udwadia, 1, S. F. Bulsara, 15; C. B. Damania, 0; D. E. Unwalla, 7; J. D. Cabinetmaker, 1. Total 73.

BARONET C. C.

Baronet C. C.—K. K Irani, 16; M. E. Pandit, 19; J. S. Warden not out 52; M. R. Reporter, 4; D. M. Raja not out 6; P. S. Warden, S. F. Madon, P. K. Pachkhana, N. F. Davery, N. M. Mody, N. M. Mistry, did not bat; xtra extra 1; total 98.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.'S C. C. V. THOS COOK AND CO.'S C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Oval, and resulted in a win for the former by 39 runs:—

E. D. SASSOON AND CO'S C. C.

E. S. Abraham 1; Y. David 2; M. D. Pai 49; A. Chincy 0; J. Meyers 1; N. A. Khodaji 0; M. V. Tolat 3; J. Cohen 0; J. E. Cohen (not out) 6; D. S. Moses 0; D. S. Cohen 0; Extras 2 Total 64.

THOS. COOK & SONS C. C.

R. S. Vaidya 12; Kagal 0; Chandavarkar 0; M. V. Chinkramani 0; Shanker 0; K. Shivrao 5; S. R. Shripad 0; Gomes 0; K. Patel 1; Pathak 0; Zecharias (not out) 0; Extras 7. Total 25.

ALFRED C. C. V. BYCULLA EDUCATION SOCIETY H. S. C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a victory for the Alfred Cricket Club by 21 runs.

The scores:—

BYCULLA E. S. H. S. C. C.

Newman G. 2; Cooper S. 5; Chitts M. 6; Moore W. 4; Chitts T. 11; Millard J. 2; Morris J. 1; D'Avoine 0; Thomas C. 2; Cutler R. (not out) 2; Jaynne H. 0; extras 7. Total 36.

ALFRED C. C.

David H. 2; Mullan S. R. 0; Dadachanjee E. H. 9; Talati S. J. 0; Shethna H. 0; Shroff B. (not out) 25; Mullan M. R. 5; Popat B. P. 0; Dadachanjee F. H. 14; Talati N. C. 1; Taraporewalla J. P. 0; extras 1. Total 57.

ARYA BANDHU C. C. V. UNION C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the former by 72 runs.

Scores:—

UNION C. C.

K. R. Chuniwalla 2; S. M. Wardha 4; J. J. Sethna 2; K. J. Sethna 0; V. J. Setthe (not out) 18; K. S. Rao 0; R. V. Mehta 5; D. C. Vakil 4; J. G. Munsiff 0; C. M. Vakil 0; H. L. Kazi 0; extras 3. Total 38.

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

T. H. Joshi 6; J. M. Belsare 10; B. D. Jog 19; Pathare 14; Bangre 0; Godambe 1; Dhage 30; Khadilkar 0; V. N. Rege 9; Bhatawadekar 14; P. S. Lele (not out) 1; extras 6. Total 110.

ARYA BANDHU C. C. V. RADIANT C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former one wicket and 55 runs.

The scores:—

RADIANT C. C.

Pilgaokar 19; Nadkarni 19; Laud Y. K. 0; Kamli 2; Laud M. R. 0; Dharadhar 0; Divadkar 5; Dabholkar 0; Velinkar 4; Shete (not out) 3; Nait 2; extras 5. Total 50.

ARYA BANDHU C. C.

T. H. Joshi 34; Mahajan 3; B. D. Jog 9; Walawalkar 23; Dhage R. C. 6; S. N. Belsare 8; Tamane 3; Godambe 5; Bangre 1; Pavaskar (not out) 0; J. N. Belsare (did not bat); extras 13. Total 105. (for 9 wickets).

PAREL C. INSTITUTE V. RANGHRS.

Played on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday with the following results:—

PAREL C. INSTITUTE.

J. Coelho, 1; J. Paes, 33; Macjile, 0; J. S. D'Souza, 4; Mendonca, 1; R. Palmer, 1; Murphay, 24; Pires, 0; Mascaranhas, 1; Madeira, 1; Thomas not out 0; total 66.

RANGERS C. CLUB.

Freitas, 9; Bruno, 3; T. Fernandes, 9; C. Rodrigues, 51; J. Rodrigues, 16; J. Fernandes not out 1; P. Sequira, S. Pereira, P. Stantan J. Pinto, J. Chaves, did not bat. Byes 4; total 93.

HARDINGE C.C. V. WILLINGDON C.C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Hardinge plot when the whole team of the Willingdon Club was disposed of for 63 runs. In reply the Hardinge C. C. scored 74; the top scores of Wadia who secured 18, Mapla 12, and Haivae 10. Thus the Hardinge Club won by 12 runs.

ST. XAVIER'S C.C. V. MUNICIPALITY C.C

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for St. Xavier's College by 28 runs. The scores:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

Umrigar 0; Pardeshi 1; Wagle 6; Ghandhi (Capt.) 16; Jerome 0; Kapadia 59; Talpade 14; Desai 21; Havawala 1; Engineer (did not bat); Mehromji (not out) 00; Byes 3. Total 112.

MUNICIPALITY C. C.

Shete S. A. 3; Dadarkar 8; Vasaigara 0; Faubes 1; Mehromji 53; D. A. Shete 2; Masani (not out) 9; Oliver 4; Cadell (Capt.) Chawthri, Framji did not bat. Extras 3. Total 84.

H.M.'S CUSTOM C C. V. TURNER MORRISON'S C C.

Played on the Oval on Sunday, the game resulted in a win for H. M.'s Customs, by 102 runs.

Scores:—

H. M.' S. CUSTOMS CLUB.

Ganpet 30, P. Khambata 4, B. Bhappu 41, R. A. Wagle 3, Dudley 0, A. Spilling 13, B. Selkirk 17, S. Edwards 18, Ramrav Mahale 3, D. M. Raja 38, Navin did not bat, Extras 5, Total 172.

TURNER MORRISON'S CLUB.

Shanker 29, Paloo 2, King 9, Santoke 3, Johnstone 0, Stovin 8, Dave 2, Engineer 0, Savath 0, Pinto 0, Saldana did not bat, Extras 17, Total 70.

HARDINGE C. C V BOMBAY BANK C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Sunday when the Bank of Bombay C. C. scored 103 runs. The Hardinge C. C. replied with 51 runs and thus lost the game by 52 runs.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST EXTRA MEETING

(From our Racing Correspondent)

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Parkhill and St. Alban.
Mr. G. K.'s Keerit.
Mr. J. Crawford's Bachelor's Knot.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Criton.
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. M. Garda's Lumination.
Mr. Black's Strathroyale.
Mr. Heath's Orlon and Lady James.

BEGINNERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. G. K's Lady Douglas.
Mr. J. Stewarts Pie Crust.
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's Lola.
Mr. A. W. Essa's Sly Kiss.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. M. Garda's Fire Finch.

COUNTRY-BRED TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Raja Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala's Housemaid by Fortunatus-Parlour Maid.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's Mercury.
Haji Oosman Sait's Aubrey.
Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' Crowbar by Courage—Lady Beven.
Mr. R. R. S's Black Friar.
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's Kitty Kent by Sugar Apple-Psalm.
Col. A. Jones "R. G." by Sugar Apple-Lena.
Mr. Ahmed Sait's Philcourage (by wire).

ARABIAN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's Money Gold.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Soomsam and Shaif-el-Mulook.
Mr. J. Stewart's Regent.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Sweden.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Matheadass' Sparrow Hawk, Winchester and Tajilmulook.
Mr. Heath's Night Hawk.

MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Young Salanic.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's Jemadar.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Revivor.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Kaiser and Shanghai.
Mr. Ahmed Hazemi's Makbul.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' Sphere.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Mahomed A. Nanjee's Zinfandel.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Shaifel Mulook.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's Minimax.
Mr. J. Stewart's Arrow.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Winchester.
Mr. Roosis' Excelsior.
Aga Cochick Shah's Adonis.
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Cicero.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Eldorado and Powerful.
Mr. S. A. Waled's Highborn.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's Royalist.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Bagdady's Shaidan.
Mr. Rustomji Jeevanjee's Brocade.
Mr. A. H. Dadabhai's British King.
Mr. A. Nanjee's Bhatty Chief.
Mr. Heath's Ajax.

PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Wellington.
Mr. R. R. S's Abdul Malik and Thank You.
Mr. Goculdass' Polish.
Messrs. Aga Mirza Ahmed and A. W. Essa's Bahlool.
(The above race is declared null and void.)

NEW COMERS PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Golconda and Territorial.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Valijee Moosajee's England.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's Climax.
Mr. Ramnath's Tawakul.
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's Ladakh.
Mr Saleh Mosa's Sardinia.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Monaco.
Messrs. H. Jamsetjee and Shaik Esmail's Paradise.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' Ruby Mine.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Red Cross.
Mr. S. A. Waled's Amber and Monk.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's Active.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Aircraft.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's British Consul.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

An Auction Plate, winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200 for Arab ponies 14 hands and under entered to be sold by auction for Rs. 1,000 with 3 lbs allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Ponies 14 hands, entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9 st. 12 lbs W. I. (Distance about 5 furlongs) Entry Rs. 10 to close 12 noon on Wednesday 28th July with Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 29th July.

MILL OPERATIVES "AT HOME."

The members of the "Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha" were entertained at an "At Home" by Mr. Harischandra Lakshumanji Kowly, on Sunday evening in the bungalow of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Government House Gate Road, Parel. A large number of the leading members of various mills and operatives were present and opportunity was taken to congratulate Mr. S. M. Edwardes, on the "C. S. I." conferred on him by Government.

Mr. Kowly the host in welcoming the guests said that Mr. Edwardes had taken a personal interest in the welfare of the operatives and had done a great deal to remedy their grievances. His name was a household word among the Mill community of Bombay.

Mr. H. A. Talcherker said that "At Homes" of the kind they had organised were necessary to bring the rich mill-owners and their operatives together. He hoped that such gatherings would tend to bring about a cordial feeling among the various communities of the mill-operatives. It was a gathering unique in the history of the mill industry in Bombay, and they were all grateful to Mr. Edwardes, for the interest he had taken in creating an *esprit-de-corps* among the mill population.

Mr. Edwardes, in thanking the speakers reminded them that some years ago, there was an impression in Bombay that the mill-operatives lived in a part of Bombay which was a jungle, and that they were fond of throwing stones at the police whenever they had a chance of doing so. Things had changed since then, and the mill operatives had now their Societies, Associations, and various other useful institutions which were doing good work under the direction of Messrs. Korgaskar, Talcherker, Bole, and others. He wished the Kamgar's every success.

KIRKEE MONSOON GYMKHANA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 26.

The following are the entries for the Kirkee Monsoon Gymkhana Meeting to be held on the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. in aid of the Lady Willingdon War Relief Fund.

ENTRIES.

THE BEG CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs:—Messrs. M. Goculdas' and P. Mathuradas' Nakib. Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' Sparrow. Hawk. Mr. Dara Cowasji's Matador, Mr. Nasar Abdoola's Welcome, Mr. Sheik Esmail's Minimax, Mr. A. R. Dakheil's Victory, Mr. Jan Mahomed's British King.

THE TURF CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs:—Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' Baloz, Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas' Polish, Mr. Pitt's Escapade, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Engine, General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Nainava, Mr. A. J. De Souza's Maasal. Mr. P. R. Naik's Agent, Mr. Ahmed Hazami's Jingle, Mr. Budrudin's Shatra, Mr. Hasan Madar's Crescent, Mr. Abdul Baki Zaheir's Kassam, Mr. Yakoob Zaheir's Pharoah, Mr. G. P. Stairide's Lord Satu.

THE ENGLISH WALER AND C. B. POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs:—Capt. N. M. Adam's Aja, Major F. Corbould Warren's Mansfield, Mrs. C. N. Wadia's John Ridd, Captain K. O. Goldie's French Chalk, C. I. Horse's Atmas, Mr. F. B. Pendurie Lorysdon's Yellow Hammer.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT CUP:—Distance 1½ miles:—Lt.-Col. J. Bruce Kingsmill's Coon Can, Mrs. Corbould Warren's Bally Car, Mr. C. N. Wadia's The Paddy Horse, Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Black Diamond, Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Highplay, Mr. J. A. Liddell's Owner Up, Mrs. Turner Green's Lady Falkirk, Captain Rigby's Morganatic, Captain K. O. Goldie's Justice, Captain K. O. Goldie's Kirkpatrick, Captain W. B. White's Off Shore.

THE R. A. CUP.—Distance 1 mile:—Mr. E. F. Hulme King's Mona Light, Mrs. Turner Green's Lady Falkirk, Capt. N. M. Adam's Jennie, Mr. H. L. McConnell's Effort, Mr. S. Barnes' Troy O'Hearts Mr. A. K. Mac Evans' The Babe.

THE PANCHESTOWN STAKES.—Distance 1 mile:—Captain N. M. Adam's Ajax, Captain N. M. Adam's Jack, Captain Coaker's I Wonder Why, C. I. Horse's Humprey, Mr. McConnell's Effort.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE AUNDH CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs:—For Maiden Arab ponies—14 hands and under—14 hands to carry 9 stone 10 lbs. W. I. (N. B.—3 lbs. will be allowed for each ½ inch.)

HOME MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS AT THE GUILDHALL.

Mental deficiency was the subject principally considered at a conference held on June 25, at the Guildhall of the National Association for the Feeble Minded, which was opened by the Lord Mayor. In the corridor that runs round the council chamber of the Guildhall a number of stalls had been put up to exhibit the skill that little fingers could use even when weak brains were behind them. As the Lord Mayor entered he passed one of the stalls where two or three rugs of exceedingly fine texture were shown. Busy but irresponsible fingers had made them, and Queen Alexandra having seen them some days ago bought them. A little further on was a remarkable exhibit from Princess Christian's farm colony at Hildenborough, Kent. It had vegetables and fine fowls to show.

Sir Bryan Donkin gave a short inaugural address. Two remarks stood out strongly as giving a lead to the discussions that followed. The first was that the conference was not concerned with the scientific question of the causation of mental deficiency, but of methods for finding it out and dealing with it. So he asked them to confine themselves to practical questions.

A paper by Dr. Robert Hugher was read by a friend, and put strong thoughts before the audience. He said that the elementary school was the worst place in the world to examine children for mental defects. Amongst the so-called mentally defectives in many parts of England he had found that 16 per cent suffered from adenoids, 5 per cent. were partly deaf, and another 5 per cent. partly blind. The teacher, not appreciating these afflictions, would begin to think the child dull, and afterwards to believe it feeble-minded.

A multitude of papers followed. One of the most interesting was that of Dr. Boulenger, of Brussels, who described the Binet Simon tests for feeble-mindedness. Among the other speakers were Dr. W. A. Pott, Dr. W. B. Drummond, Dr. Allan Warner, Dr. Langdon Brown, Dr. E. B. Sherlock, Mr. Willis Bund, and Dr. Charles Goring. Lady Llangattock and Lady Nott-Bower were also present.

On account of the prevalence of rowdyism and robbery on the road from Mymensingh to Muktagaucha, the Government of Bengal with a view to suppress the terror of "budmashes" have appointed several leaders of the locality as special constables for six months. They will be posted to guard the portion of the road from Mantala to Khagdoher, from where numerous cases of oppression have been reported.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr's Paper on "The need of co-operation between neighbours in the development of building estates," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre 6 p.m. Cabiria; and 9-30 p.m., Horace Goldin.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 29.

Municipal Corporation.

West of India Angling Association, Annual General Meeting, Mr. Adamson's Flat, Forbes Building, Home Street 6-30 p.m.

Parsi Writers' Association; Lecture by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., on "The Beginning of Modern Gujarati Literature," Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon at Pandharpur.

SATURDAY, July 31.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.

Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bazner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

July 27.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C. Commanding.

RIDING SCHOOL PARADE.

1. There will be a parade for all members residing in the Fort at 7-15 a.m. punctually to-day Tuesday the 27th inst. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental Saddles and bridles.

TOWN HALL DRILL.

2. There will be a dismounted drill at the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 27th inst. from 6 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

COMMANDING OFFICER'S PARADE.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. (punctually) on Thursday morning next, the 29th inst. (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki shirts Regimental Saddles and bridles.

INSTRUCTIONAL PARADE FOR TROOP LEADERS AND N.C. OFFICERS.

4. There will be a dismounted parade on Friday morning next the 30th inst. at the Corps Headquarters, Council Road at 7-15 a.m. for Troop leaders and N. C. Officers. Dress.—Khaki shirts, sword slung on the waist belt.

ENROLMENT.

5. The following having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—Mr. Thomas William Youll.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

6. At the competition held at the British Infantry Range, Colaba, on Saturday last, the 24th instant, the following members were awarded Silver Spoons for the two highest scores obtained:—
Trooper K. S. Alling 64 points H.P.S. 75 points.
Trooper G. F. Hill 56 points H.P.S. 75 points.

NOTICE.

7. Two Cups have been presented for half section tent-pegging. The competition will be run off at the Mud Sports meetings by the kind permission of the Honorary Secretaries, and will consist of the best of a series of runs. Competition will be on August 4th.

A. KIRKE-SMITH, 2nd. Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, July 26.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding B. V. A.

746 Parades—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba on Tuesday and Thursday 27th and 29th inst. for 15 pr B.L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m. Gun laying Class on Wednesday and Friday 27th and 30th inst. at 7-30 a.m.

Signallers Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, and Friday, 26th 27th, 28th and 30th.

Recruits daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.

747 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the ensuing week—
No. 1 Company Sgt. Spilling, A.A.
No. 2 Company Sgt. Binks H.T.

748 Employments No. 231 Sapper T. W. Spenceley will be employed in the E.E. Coy.'s Office until further orders, with effect from to-day's date.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt. R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 27.

"A" Coy. from Sunday 1st to Sunday 8th August both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 3 N.C. Officers and men daily.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Lecture—There will be a lecture for Officers and N.C. Officers on Wednesday next the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

249 Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1914-15 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

249 Extract from Daily Orders The Volunteer Maxim Gun Co. I.E. Force "B" dated 12th July 1915 is republished for information:—
No. 39 Corpl. A. D. Butler to be Sergeant from 1st April 1915, vice Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne invalided.
No. 57 Lce. Corpl. W. R. Clarke, to be Corporal from 1st April 1915, vice Corpl. A. D. Butler promoted.
No. 55 Pte. R. E. Wilson, to be Lce Corpl. from 1st April 1915, vice L/Corpl. W. R. Clarke promoted.
No. 55 L/ Corpl. R. E. Wilson, to be Sergeant from 12th June 1915, to complete establishment. Authority Memo. No. 393/6 dated 8th June 1915 from the D.A.A. and Q. M. G. Command Headquarters to General Officer Commanding, Nairobi Area.
No. 56 Pte. G. K. Cooke, to be Lce Corpl. from 12th June 1915, vice L/Corpl. R. E. Wilson promoted.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at an early date. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights &c. to the Sergt.-Major as early as possible, and go into training at once.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock this morning with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 9-30 a.m., sharp:—
Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Mr. W. Jones and Miss I. Mitchell.

REPORTED THEFT.

Theft of ornaments of the approximate value of Rs. 1,232 has been reported to the Police by a hardware merchant named Abdul Karim Abdul Kayum who was living on the third floor of a house in Sarung Street. During his absence the almirah containing the ornaments was broken open, the thief entering the room through breaking open the front door of the room.

MOTOR ACCIDENT,

An accident happened at Golpitha on Saturday evening when motor car No. 3637 knocked down two old women named Jijibai aged 60 years and her companion Radhabai aged 65. Both were going from Ketwadi to Dongri and while trying to cross the street they were run over by the motor car. Jijibai and Radhabai were both very seriously injured and were removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment where the former succumbed to her injuries on Sunday. Radhabai also is in a very serious condition.

DEATHS DUE TO FALL.

A goldsmith, Premji Gangaram, while sitting in the widow in his room on the fourth floor of a house in De Souza Street, lost his balance, thus falling down on the pavement below from a height of nearly forty feet. He was removed to the hospital for treatment, but he died there, as his skull was broken.

Mahomed Oomar, a boy, five years of age, while playing on the first floor of his house in Madanpura slipped through the railings and fell down a height of eleven feet. He died in the hospital where he was removed in an unconscious state.

A STREET ACCIDENT.

Motor Lorry No. 82 had to be turned aside on the tramline on Sunday while it was going along the Girgaum Road and was nearing Karelwadi, as there was some excavation work proceeding on the road. When the driver had passed the excavation and had turned the lorry on to its proper side a municipal cart which was passing in an opposite direction was struck by the rear wheels of the motor vehicle. One Ganoo Govind who was sitting on the top of the cart received some slight injuries while the driver himself escaped scathless.

A Mahomedan passer-by named Peerbhoy Abdul Rahman was also thrown down on the road by the up-turned cart. All the injured were removed to the Hospital for treatment.

ARRIVAL OF NEW P. AND O STEAMER

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Khiva, with the English mails arrived here at noon yesterday on her maiden trip to Bombay. She has a nett tonnage of 5,661 and is commanded by Captain H. N. Potter. She is one of the 9,000 ton "K" class being built very recently. She has one funnel and two masts and is a sistership to the s. s. Kashmir and Khyber. She experienced fine voyage throughout. She was a few hours delayed at Marseilles. Among the passengers who arrived here by the mail steamer was Lady Palit.

A PROW SUNK.

Prow No. 4,500 owner Mr. Jehangirji Dhunjishan Darukhanawalla, laden with 75 tons coal, was towed by a launch from Darukhana to the s. s. Islami in the stream, on Sunday afternoon. When the prow was lying alongside the Islami, it sank yesterday morning owing to the rough sea and bad weather. The men were all rescued.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) A paper on "The Pandits of Kashmir" will be read by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL FINAL.

WON BY THE CALCUTTA CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

In the replay of the Shield Competition Final the Calcutta easily disposed of the Customs by 3 goals to "love."

The first goal came before the game had been two minutes old through Calcutta's centre whose short proved so deceptive that the Customs goalie made no effort to save. The Calcutta team scored the second goal ten minutes after through the right inner after a bit of brilliant play. The third goal was scored in the second half by the inner left. Throughout the game there was only Calcutta in the picture and the Customs had not had more than four shots and weak shots at that at the goal. The whole Calcutta team played well, the forwards in particular, whose combination and passing were admirable. The Customs played two substitutes. Their goalie played exceedingly cleverly, bringing off many fine saves and was in no way to blame for the scores. There were nearly 15,000 spectators. The refereeing was in the hands of Pte Bush, of the 10th Middlesex.

After the game Sir Lawrence Jenkins complimented the teams and Mrs. Carter handed the shield, a minature shield and medals to winners and a cup and medals to runners up.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major A. F. Townshend, Cameronians.
Captain F. R. Forsyth, Seaforths.
Lieutenant E. D. Dent, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant D. B. Wallis, Connaught Rangers.
Lieutenant K. J. Millu, Somerset Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Gilchrist Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Robotham, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Tippett, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Percy, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant G. M. Prescott, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant A. B. Rodger, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major R. I. Johnson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain S. M. Hewison, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain J. W. Willison, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. Blake, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant G. D. Wheway, North Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant C. Ainsworth, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McNeile, Scottish Borderers.
Major H. Herbertson, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J. C. Lang, Scottish Borderers.
Captain H. Sanderson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant A. Bulman, Scottish Borderers.
Lieutenant P. Woodhead, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Patrick, Scottish Borderers.

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. Hartnell, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H. A. Saportas, Manchesters.

NOW KILLED.

Major A. B. Stone, Cheshires.
Lieutenant L. N. Walford, Londons.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Sweet, Scots Fusiliers.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major D. R. Taylor, Medicals.
Captain A. Wallace, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. T. M. Alexander, Scottosh Borderers.
Lieut. A. H. Henderson, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. J. B. Innes, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Bourne, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut. J. C. Tree, Worcesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Following European names appear in the casualties mentioned in the 176th list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Assistant Surgeon E. Mc Cuzon, 1st Manchester.

68th list from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

1-4th Hampshire, Privates 2248 Rampton, 2316 Burnett and 2911 Single.

DIED OF DISEASE.

1st Battalion, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry:—Sergeant 6755 Stephens.

2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment:—Lance Corporal 7718 Smith.

WOUNDED.

1-4th Hampshire:—Lance-Corporal 2573 Smith and Privates 2030 Woolbridge; 2912 Connelly and 2840 Pullinger.

1st List from Aden:—

KILLED.

76th Battery R. G. A. Gunner 34796 Edwards.

DIED OF DISEASE.

61st Company, R.G.A., Company-Sergeant Major 18604 Blythin and Gunners 24345 Jackson 27550 Styles and 37626 Russell.

70th Company, R.G.A.:—Gunners 26200 Drennan and 38875 Leurs.

76th Company, R.G.A.:—Sergeant 888 Cowley and Corporal 4346 Levett.

1st Brecknockshire Battalion, S. Wales Borderers, Sergeant 1688 Crompton, Corporal 813 Smith; Lance Corporal 1370 Jenkins; privates 2308 Green; 2316 Isaac; 1319 Lloyd; 1518 Jones; 1775 Lewis; 1478 Lloyd; 2133 Oxenham; 1781 Combes; 2285 Williams; 2305 Symonds and 2212 Jones.

WOUNDED.

70th Company, R.G.A.:—Sergeant 32530 Ingram; Gunner 37574 Humphries; 76th Company R.G.A., Gunner; 24334 Skarborough and 27124 Whiteby.

1st Brecknockshire Battalion, S. Wales, Borderer; Privates 2055 Edwardes and 2034 Jones.

FIRST PADITAR M. D.

Mr. Purshotramdas Tulsidas Patel, who has passed his final examination for the Degree of M. D. of the London University is a native of Bhadaran, in the Baroda State. Having passed his L. M. & S. Examination of the Bombay University in 1908, in the 1st class with the highest number of marks proceeded to Europe with a scholarship from his Highness the Gaekwar.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C.11

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SIR RICHARD LAMB.

POONA July 26.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A round of farewell entertainments to the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb have been arranged. Mr. Ganpatrao Balkrishna Bhide, an inamdar, gave a "pan supari" party at his residence in the city this evening and among the forthcoming events is a big farewell to be given at Khandvasie Mansions on Friday next by Mr. Shridarao Vithal Natu.

PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENT AT THE LADIES' CLUB.

Her Highness the Nawab Saheba Begum of Janjira is organizing a movement to collect funds for the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Poona; and Begum Faizee Rahmin has kindly consented to give a demonstration on Indian Music with songs on Thursday the 5th August at 5-30 p.m. at Ladies' Club, Ruby Hall, Poona. This is a rare instance of a Mahomedan lady speaking on such a new and interesting subject and all are cordially invited. The entertainment will be open to ladies only. A nominal admission fee of annas eight will be charged and the amount realized will go to the War Fund. Tickets can be obtained from the Ladies' Club.

THE LATE "SHAN" FURGUSON'S FUNERAL.

Very sincere sympathy is felt in Poona for Mr. and Mrs. Tom Ferguson who are as popular as their youthful son "Shan" was. "Shan" took nothing out of the world, but he left behind him an honourable name which sprang from an honouragle career on the Indian Turf, and this is about the greatest consolation that can be offered to his well-known parents.

"Shan" Ferguson's funeral on Sunday morning was attended by everybody identified with the Turf, and by very many others, including a small corps from Bombay. The cortege, when it left the Sassoon Hospital, extended for nearly half a mile.

At the gates of the cemetry were Mr. Reynolds, Captain Kirkpatrick, and Captain Stewart who has just been invalided from the Persian Gulf. The coffin was borne to its final resting place by six of "Shan's" dearest friends. They were Hill Southall, Pratt, Bowley, Morrison and Templeman, and as the Revd. Mr. Mathews of the Presbyterian Church read the last lines of an impressive burial service, there was an expression of grief on every countenance.

Floral tributes practically obscured the coffin. Among the heap, were wreaths sent by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. W. Southall, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Higgott, European Officers of the Poona Police Force, Mr. and Mrs. Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. Ramshaw, Tom Ferguson (junior), Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. A. Templeman, Mr. Merwanjee Cursetjee, Mrs. Campbell McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, "The Brewins," Mr. Cavillari of Cornaglia's, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Jones, Ptes. Newell, Taylor and Perks (Dorsets), Mr. and Mrs. C. Bleach, Mr. Dick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. J. T. Lewis and Mr. George Fernandez (The Press), Miss Ferguson, Mr. J. K. Irani, Mr. R. Morison, the Stewards of the W. I. T. C., Mr. and Mrs. C. States and Miss E. Wingrove. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson who came in for the funeral returned to Bangalore on Sunday evening.

ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW ABANDONED.

The Agri-horticultural Society held their working committee meeting this evening when they decided not to hold the annual flower show this year but they will arrange for the Lady Northcote garden competition to take place towards the middle of September if sufficient entries are forthcoming.

CRICKET.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE v. DECCAN GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds on Sunday last. The Fergussonians put up 222 runs to which P. H. Barve contributed 78 and V. C. Bhanu, the captain, 52.

The Deccan Gymkhana though a strong side replied only by 26 runs for the loss 7 wkts. Stumps were drawn as the time was up. The following are the Scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Kolbaskar, c Sutar, b Deshpande	5
Ingar, c P. Errasha, b Despande	1
Barve, b Bhambure	78
Bhanu (Captain), c P. Errasha, b Deshpande	52
Chiplunkar, b Bhambure	4
Soboni, b Deshpande	9
Vaidya, b P. Errasha	16
Khadilkar, b P. Errasha	22
Kerkde, c Deshpande, b Errasha	5
Bharucha, not out	15
Bhide, b Deshpande	1
Extras	14
Total	222

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

Bherge (Captain), b Chiplunkar	3
Raggana, c Bharucha, b Barne	3
P. Errasha, b Barne	0
Sutar, not out	17
Ingar, c Kholarkar, b Barne	0
Deshpande, c Bhanu, b Chiplunkar	0
Bhambure, b Chiplunkar	0
Phudliar, b Barne	0
Phele, not out	1
Paranjpe, did not bat.	
Karade, did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts)	26

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

MEDICALS (1): BEAT INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (0).

The Medicals and the Instituto-Indianos met on the Cooperage last evening in connection with the Harwood League and the result was a victory for the former by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. The game was a poor and half-hearted one, neither side showing up well. Haphazard kicking and frequent fouling characterised the day's play. The Medicals appeared to be much below their usual form and gave a very disheartening display. Wadia and Doyle at back and Hildreth in goal did very well. The forwards were distinctly off colour and missed numerous chances of scoring, Thyer, being the chief offender in this respect. This is the first appearance of the Instituto Luso-Indiano on the football field this season and they will perhaps improve as the League progresses. Powell at centre-forward was the only man in the team that shaped well.

The first half of the game was uneventful and the Instituto Luso-Indianos had slightly the better of the exchanges. Powell tested Hildreth of the Medicals with several difficult shots but was unable to catch him napping. In the second half the Medicals made a change in the formation of their team, Wadia came up as centre-forward and Sheik dropped back into the defence. This was a wise move on behalf of the Medicals, and they continually pressed their opponents, till Thyer intercepted a pass and centred, the heavy wind carrying the ball into the far corner of the net, completely baffling the Indiano's goal-keeper. No one was perhaps so surprised as the scorer himself. A heavy shower of rain now fell making classy football impossible and the game ended.—

Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... nil

Grant Medical College:—Goal, Hildreth; backs, Wadia and Doyle; half-backs, Pearl, Sweeney and Sheik; forwards, Thyer, Hakim, Baluch, Braganza and Khan.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—Goal, Gonsalves, backs, Rafino and Castell; half-backs, Down, P. D'Sa and Periera; forwards, A. D'Souza, J. D'Sa, Powell, D'Alves and Albuquerque.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P.	W.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
R. G. A.	2	2	0	9	1	4
Medicals	2	2	0	3	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	2	1	0	2	1	2
6th Devons	2	0	1	3	4	1
Bengal United	2	0	1	2	4	1
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	2	5	1
Lusitanians	2	0	2	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. v. LUSITANIANS.

The following will play for the Y. M. C. A.—Bridgewater, B. W. Peel, W. James, G. Bourne, Muir, J. H. James, Hogan, Gardner, Harwood, Skelby and Morris.

AN EMDEN OFFICER'S ESCAPADES.

FLIGHT FROM JAVA AND RECAPTURE AT SUEZ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 26.

The following appears in the "Malay Mail" of 14th July:—

The "Java Journal" is of opinion that the escapades of Lieut. Lauterbach of the Emden via the Tanglin in detention camp have possibly endangered Dutch neutrality. The officer in question was captured on one of the German auxiliaries, and in due course took up his residence in the Tanglin barracks. During the troublous days of February the officer's name figured on a proclamation as one of the escaped prisoners of war, and then he was heard of as having landed in Java. As he had been an escaped prisoner of war he was, in conformity with international conventions, allowed to remain in Java without being interned. He was watched, but those responsible for doing this did not keep an open eye on the man. On May 8th the Tabanan sailed from Batavia and Lieut. Lauterbach managed to bid good bye to Java's emerald hills by joining the liner as a passenger.

HOW THE ESCAPE WAS ARRANGED.

This is how he arranged it; a certain man M. also one of the Kaiser's subjects, was employed at a store in Weltevreden, Batavia. He asked for a passage by a Rotterdam Lloyd vessel, and obtained it. As he has been living in Java for a considerable number of years, this was easy, as he also speaks Dutch like a native. He also thus obtained a Dutch pass, and that with the greatest facility. With these papers he passed the harbour authorities at Batavia. Lauterbach took a local ticket for Padang, stayed on board the vessel, and sailed merrily on Europe bound, on the strength of the Dutch papers given to the German shopkeeper M.

But this dangerous individual under estimated the reach of British law, for on arrival at Suez Lieut. Lauterbach was politely escorted ashore by a party wearing the British uniform.

PRINCE OF WALES OF AGE.

The Prince of Wales came of age on Wednesday, June 23.

"He has reached man's estate at the most dreadful moment that his country has ever known, but a moment that quickly develops character and grapples princes and people fast in bonds of loyalty and affection," says the "Times."

"Already (or so they found at Oxford) the Prince has developed some decision in character and sureness in judgment. What kind of world lies before him, when the war is over, no one can say. If events follow their normal course, that happier world will be a world of hard work for everyone, of hard and often very tedious work for the Heir to the Throne."

RIVER WARFARE IN SERBIA.

DARING EXPLOITS OF A PICKET BOAT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The present situation in Belgrade is almost more than Gilbertian, writes "The Times" special correspondent at Belgrade. After lunch, when you are idle, you go out into the street and look at the enemy and yawn and wonder when he is going to begin. You can ascend to the roof of a favourably situated house, or walk to the higher ground outside the town, and look through glasses up the Danube to where, beyond the Austrian town of Semlin and the island of Grosser Krieg the Austrian river monitors are lying, black and ugly, in the stream. At one time there were seven monitors, but there are only six now; and you can generally see three, one of which always has steam up, with a picket boat on guard over them. What you cannot see is that they are lying inside a boom; for since their number was reduced from seven to six by a pretty piece of torpedo work on the part of the solitary little picket boat, commonly known as "The Terror of the Danube," the enemy's monitors have been singularly unenterprising.

There are understood to be weighty reasons why nothing must be known in England of the composition of the mixed artillery force which, under General Jivkovitch, military commander of the district, has charge of the defence of Belgrade. Its composition is thoroughly well known to the Austrians. The essential facts have been published in French, American, Swiss, and other newspapers. But it appears that the most calamitous consequences might be expected to follow any publication of the same facts in England. One can say nothing, then, except that the force is charmingly cosmopolitan, and that the young gentlemen (I cannot, happily, at the moment remember their nationality, for I have not seen them since lunch) who have charge of the Terror of the Danube have great larks with it. They poke their way on dark nights into creeks and passages where they are not in the least expected and annoy the Austrians dreadfully.

TRAPPING A DREADNOUGHT.

The Austrians have three picket gunboats which look like toy Dreadnoughts, with machine guns mounted in their turrets. Any one of them could eat up the "Terror" in a few minutes if it could get at it. But the "Terror" comes up which it is nice and dark and makes rude remarks with its single machine gun to one of the Dreadnoughts and then runs like a hare. Ten days ago one of the Dreadnoughts chased it into a prepared minefield, and the Dreadnought's remnants drifted ashore on Kojara Island, in mid-stream, where the hull and turrets are plainly visible from Belgrade. The crew escaped and they threw the machine guns overboard; but even so, the "Terror" next day got a lovely haul of plunder out of her, from machine-gun ammunition and automatic pistols to a gramophone with an excellent stock of records, as well as the Dreadnought's ensign and pennon, three admiral's and one general's flags.

The young gentleman in command of the "Terror" (whose nationality still escapes me) has within the last two days been decorated by his Government with a—well, what corresponds to a D.S.O. And most thoroughly has he earned it. Night after night he and those with him go gaily on errands of the utmost danger, and they keep fairly terrorized an enemy force of monitors and gunboats and what-nots of literally more than a hundred times their strength. It almos makes one weep that one cannot say who these young men are.

PUNJAB CIVILIANS ON MILITARY DUTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes: Few people appear to realise how many officers of the Punjab Civil Service are now employed at the front or on military duty, elsewhere. The following list will therefore be of considerable interest:—

(1) Mr. J. Coldstream, interpreter with the Expeditionary Force;
(2) Mr. A. H. Parker, attached to the Royal Flying Corps;
(3) Mr. E. G. F. Abraham granted a temporary commission in the regular forces and attached to 9th Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment;
(4) Mr. P. P. Stuart;
(5) Mr. J. S. Thomson;
(6) Mr. F. H. Puckle;
(7) Mr. C. G. Crawford, Indian Army Reserve of officers;
(8) Mr. F. L. Brayne, on the waiting list of the War Office;
(9) Lt.-Col. A. M. Lowis, Recruiting Officer at Alton;
(10) Dewan Tek Chand;
(11) Major M. L. Ferrar;
(12) Major G. Sanford;
(13) Mr. M. U. Bhide;
(14) Mr. C. C. Garbett working as Censor under the Army Department in India.

In addition to above Mr. G. Gordon was killed some months ago on service at the front.

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NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 1 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 27, 1915.

MR. SAMSON'S BANKING ACCOUNT.

Yesterday, we alluded briefly to the joint, or rather confused account, alleged to have been kept by the Samson brothers. A perusal of the record shows that D. J. Samson was cross-examined on this account, and most of the credit items appearing in the account up to October, 1912, were alleged by him to be monies deposited in the Bank as belonging to the Synagogue. On or about the 1st October, 1912, the Synagogue opened an account of their own in another Bank, so that this explanation was no longer available to Samson, in respect of monies deposited after that date. Most of these items represented considerable sums of money, and when called upon to explain to whom they belonged, the complainant alleged that they all belonged to his brother, the pleader. Neither he nor his brother were, however, able clearly to earmark or identify any of the items as belonging to a particular client or received as remuneration in connection with any definite case or cases. Both the brothers were compelled to admit, that they could not disintegrate the accounts so as to show how much belonged to each, at any particular period. The improbability of the account being joint was further accentuated by the fact that monies belonging to other relatives were dumped into the same account. No account whatever was kept regarding the monies alleged to have been received by these relatives. We quote the following from I. J. Samson's evidence:—

"I could not mention any important item up to October, 1912, given by me to complainant to deposit in the Bank. My savings were all given to complainant but not to be deposited. I did not ask him to show the pass-book with the intention of examining it but I used to see it sometimes. I have no idea of what I am worth at the present time. Between 1909 and 1910, I could not mention any large item given to the complainant belonging to my clients or to myself nor any small item."

Witness is shown the pass-book and it is examined by him.

"I cannot identify any small or big item approximately. I cannot remember any special case nor any important client, etc."

Much less was this witness able to identify any items appearing since October, 1912. What value is to be attached to these so-called explanations will appear from the following instance. On the 17th of June, 1913, there is a credit item of Rs. 325, which was alleged by D. J. Samson, the complainant, to have been realised by the sale of jewellery. He could not say to whom the jewellery had been sold, nor could he produce any voucher in support of his statement. On a subsequent date he was cross-examined in regard to this very item, and we quote, the following passage from his evidence:—

Rs. 325, on June 17, was part of the Rs. 522. I received the Rs. 325 from my brother or sister-in-law. From my brother I. J. Samson ..... I sold jewellery last year. It realised about Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. It was put into the Postal Savings Bank, and other Savings Bank. The Rs. 325 will also contain part of the proceeds of the jewellery. ..... I put a part of the money in the Bank of Bombay and Postal Savings Bank, and the other part I think was given to my brother or sister-in-law. I am not quite certain what was done with it.

The brother, I. J. Samson, who is supposed to have this joint account with him knew nothing about this transaction. Samson further admitted that on one occasion he had borrowed a sum of Rs. 600 from his brother I. J. Samson. It further transpired in evidence that some of the shares and debentures were in his separate name, others in the name of his brother, and some in the names of their respective wives. The record shows that the complainant's evidence was very indefinite and there was constant parrying with questions by answers given in the following forms. Several instances could be quoted of this particular device, but here is a typical instance:—

On the 1st of August, 1913, I purchased for myself shares. The Tata Electric Shares are either in my name or in the joint names of my brother and myself. I have been too occupied with other people's money to know all about my own money. ..... I could not say whether the Tata Shares were mine and my brother's jointly. The Tata Shares were bought with my knowledge and consent. There is no reason whatever why some shares should be in my name and some in our joint names.

With reference to various insurance premiums paid by Samson, it was elicited in cross-examination that the amounts were paid eitheir by the complainant or through him on behalf of his relatives. Here again no separate account had been kept. In connection with the alleged deposit of Synagogue and School funds we may add, that it transpired in evidence that those concerned with the administration of the monies were not aware that the Trust funds belonging to these institutions were being deposited in the private account of the Samson brothers. On the contrary there was an express rule in the School constitution which directed the investment of all School moneys in the separate account of the School as soon as possible. Thus Dr. Moses, said:—

I was not aware that Synagogue money was deposited in the private account of the Samson brothers. I am not aware of any resolution sanctioning such a deposit. How could the Jamat sanction it. I am a member of the Committee. It was never mentioned in the Committee that Synagogue moneys were deposited in the private account of the Samson brothers.

An attempt has been made to represent that this is a case in which a man has been made the victim of a conspiracy to ruin him by a body of people who found him an inconvenient obstacle to the arranging of easy terms with the Trust. The whole story of this remarkable banking account, which has such a close bearing on the case, is conveniently ignored. In his representation to the Finance Committee, Mr. Samson says, that "a careful study of the record would have convinced the learned Magistrate that there was nothing suspicious in my bank account." We do not know whether the members of the Finance Committee have made a careful study of the record, but we have done so, and we say, unhesitatingly, that Mr. Samson's attempts to explain it in the witness-box would have failed to satisfy any Magistrate or any jury of business men. It is almost inconceivable that a public body, one of whose servants in a position of trust has admitted to such a remarkable state of affairs in regard to his finances, should consider it a matter for any further discussion, whether or not it is desirable to retain his services. We repeat that the painful necessity of drawing the attention of the public to these matters is forced upon us by the failure of the authorities responsible,—primarily the Improvement Trust Board,—to take the action that is insistently indicated by the facts and circumstances.

One further circumstance is worthy of mention. The dalwallas are a body of men who seldom have recourse to a court of law. They were admitted by Mr. Orr himself to be an ignorant body and it transpired in evidence that not a single one of the dalwalla witnesses had figured in any court. This circumstance is an important factor in assessing the honesty of the defence. As regards the charge that the dalwallas had an opportunity of fabricating entries in their books it may be mentioned that their books were impounded in Court after the first hearing. Some months before before the witnesses were examined and long before this date the books had been shown to the Police Commissioner and to Mr. Wacha and others. The entries comprise such a great variety of matter that the theory of their fabrication for the particular purpose of getting Samson into trouble could only be explained on the hypothesis that behind them all was an omniscient genius who knew the private affairs of each of the witnesses involved and was able to fabicate entries, with strict regard to the chronology of events, regarding the dates of payments and other matters appearing in the Trust records and in their own books.

Notes of the Day.

The British Government and the Holy Places.

Sir John Rees' question in the House of Commons regarding the Muslim holy places will seem to many to be rather uncalled for,—as far as the pledge given by the British Government is concerned. In one sense, however, it is not superflous in that it called forth from the Prime Minister a statement which cannot be too often insisted upon, that the Government pledge, that so long as pilgrims were not seriously interfered with, no hostile action would be taken against the port of Jeddah or the holy place in Arabia or Mesopotamia, had been welcomed throughout India. Mr. Asquith laid his unerring finger on the secret of this welcome reception of the pledge when he said that the Indian Muslims sincerely believed that it was inspired by, as it was one more evidence of, the solicitude of the Government for the welfare and interests of His Majesty's Muslim subjects.

The Balkan States and the War.

The well-informed correspondent of "The Times" in the Balkan Peninsula sends to that paper an interesting article on the conflicting emotions of the Balkan States. He is convinced that popular feeling in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Greece is wholly with the Entente Powers. But these Balkan States dare not be on the losing side, and it should be remembered that their General Staffs without exception believed at the beginning of the war that Germany would win. That belief, it is true, is now modified, but it still causes misgiving. Meanwhile Germany and Austria are doing their best to distract public attention in the Balkans from occupying itself too much with the war. Officials and the Press are offered tempting bribes, and the public are invited to entertainments provided by anonymous hosts. Thus at Bucharest battles of flowers have been arranged at which baskets of flowers and carriages were provided free! Another cause which binds the Balkan States at present to inaction is their mistrust of one another. "We fear," comments the "Spectator" on this, "that the Treaty of Bucharest is a cause of vast mischief. We wish it could be undone. But unhappily the one man,—M. Venezelos,— who had the statesmanship to try to conciliate Bulgaria is still held in check."

Bulgaria's Attitude.

As regards Bulgaria, the following remarks of "Wayfarer" in "The Nation" are of interest:—

The Bulgarian difficulty looks a good deal better than the black news about it which reached London last week suggested. One thing is certain. Bulgaria will never join Germany; the people would not permit it. Whether she comes in with us (and, incidentally, clears the Turks out of the Dardanelles) or remains neutral, probably depends on whether she gets Kavalla, Bulgarian Macedonia, and a bit of the Dobrudja. Such a transaction needs time and careful dealing. Bulgaria complains that we do not make positive offers, but merely promise to use our "good offices" with the Cabinets concerned in it. I think this is a little below the facts. We have made more than one concrete offer; our fault or our misfortune lies in Servia's and Greece's opposition, and our failure, in face of a rather nervous Russian diplomacy to force a half-shut door. Venezelos's return makes a difference, but not the whole difference, for he has had to recede from the broad and sagacious policy of his manifesto.

Development of Forest Industries.

Some very interesting facts with regard to the development that is taking place in the industries connected with forest products are given in the quinquennial review of Forest Administration in India recently issued. As regards paper manufactures the report shows that an encouraging advance is being made. Trials in the manufacture of bamboo pulp have been carried out successfully on a commercial scale and in the Punjab a concession for the extraction of spruce and silver fir from the Kulu forests for the manufacture of pulp has been granted. Matters are less advanced as regards the grass pulp industry, though in the United Provinces and Assam enormous quantities of suitable grasses are available and the Government think that, if trials on a commercial scale are successful, an important industry may be established. Nor is the question of extracting tanning material from the bark of mangroves being neglected. The Government have engaged the services of a tanning expert who will utilize, besides the mangroves, other valuable tanning materials in which the forests of India abound. Very substantial progress, again, has been made in the important industry of rosin and turpine production from pine trees in the Himalayas. Distilleries for this purpose have been established in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and their outturn of these products, which are largely used in the manufacture of paper, paints and varnishes, has already affected imports from other countries.

Dr. Cook in India.

An ingenuous correspondent of the Associated Press in Rangoon sends us quite solemnly and seriously the announcement that Dr. Cook, the "Arctic Explorer" is leaving for Calcutta, where he hopes to get the necessary permission to undertake a scientific expedition in the Himalayas; and proceeds to inform us that "Dr. Cook states there is nothing political about the expedition and they are not studying India." They are simple people in Rangoon! Perhaps they do not know that there is nothing either political or scientific about Dr. Cook and that he is not to be taken seriously. He once succeeded in humbugging the learned societies of Copenhagen, and the greater part of the civilised world, into the belief that he had discovered the North Pole, but it did not take very long to discover that he was a colossal humbug. The announcement that Dr. Cook is carrying with him the apparatus for making bioscope films is all that need have been said about his expedition. But they are simple people in Rangoon and Dr. Cook, is welcome to the joke he must be enjoying at the expense of the newspaper representatives on whom he imposed himself as a scientific explorer.

The Coimbatore Conference.

In his presidential address at the Coimbatore District Conference, Dr. Nair rightly repudiated the suggestion that had been put forward in certain interested quarters that the people of India demanded rewards in the shape of extended political rights for their loyalty during the war. He defined the position very clearly: "We have always been loyal and no rewards are required for loyalty." It is not rewards nor privileges that India demands or will demand, but rights,—rights which cannot be refused by a nation, which above all loves justice and liberty. Dr. Nair also very rightly characterized the recent Government of India Resolution on local self-government as being half-hearted and he revived a suggestion originally made by the late Mr. Gokhale which deserves to be more persistently pressed on the attention of Government, He stated what is universally felt, that the Collector's powers ought to be under some sort of control. Mr. Gokhale's suggestion in this respect was that the Collector should be given an Advisory Council, which would represent and urge before him popular views regarding matters of local interest. The principle underlying this proposal, as Dr. Nair emphasized, is that the people should gradually be associated more and more with the administration of the country. And his warning, that a policy of distrust which disassociates them from the administration is sure to breed discontent and make the administration itself a failure, was not at all untimely.

Working in the Dark.

The following paragraph from "Truth" as a reflection that may be generally accepted will be read with interest in this country:—

All officials I have ever met, whether civil or military try to carry on their duties in the dark without the public being given the necessary information upon which to base criticism of their acts. This is official nature, and if I were a general or field-marshal I should try to do the same. The civil official cannot veil his acts in secrecy during peace, but in time of war the soldier official can snap his fingers at the public, because all he has got to say when he is asked a question is that the answer would help the enemy, and then the inquirer has to knuckle under. This is the raison d' être of most of the secrecy now observed, and whether we think it silly or not there is no help for it as long as the war goes on. Every dog has his day, and this is the soldier's day.

Official and Personal.

The Governor and Lady Willingdon will again be in residence at Government House, Bombay, from August 16th till August 25th and not from the 24th August until the 3rd September as previously notified.

Lord Pentland left Kurnool yesterday morning for Banganapalle.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Simla yesterday.

Sir Harold Stuart, Member of Council, returned to Madras on Sunday from his tour.

Sir Ali Imam entertained his Excellency the Viceroy last evening at "Inveram" Simla. Amongst those present were Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir William Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Gillan, Sir William and Lady Vincent, the Raja of Muhmudabad, Viscount and Lady Errington, Mrs Ferguson, Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Lt.-Col Rajkumar Bir Bikram Singh, Mr. Muddiman, Nawab Zulfikir Khan, Sirdar Charanjat Singh, Mr. S. Sinha, and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

Among the officers returning to the Home Establishment early in August will be Col. R. Blackham, Secretary, St. Johns Ambulance Association in India. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. G. Hanrahan who has been for some years Honorary Assistant Secretary to the Executive Committee.

MR. BANNISTER AND MESSRS DITMAR AND CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with much interest Mr. Sydney George Bannister's letter in your today's issue.

As spokesman of the deputation which waited on the Controller perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks on Mr. Bannister's representation.

Now firstly. Whatever may be the details of the transaction which resulted in the purchase of the whole of Ditmar's stock by your correspondent, the outstanding fact remains that the name of Ditmar is, thanks, to the energy displayed by Mr. Bannister, kept alive and is very well advertised in the Bombay Market.

Personally, I do not for a moment believe there is anything much in this and I am certain Mr. Bannister has no ulterior motive other than the speedy liquidation of his stocks.

I am aware, however, it has been most unfairly suggested that there is a probability and a possibility of Ditmar appearing again in Bombay *after the War is over*. It is suggested that to his infinite astonishment he will then find that, despite the disposal of his old stock by his former old employee, and the insufferable conduct of a meddling Controller in removing his Royal Arms and inscription (which by the way were not seen by Mr. Bannister until last Thursday although they had been there for 20 years)—his lamp warehouse business so far from being crushed is actually flourishing. Ditmar, it is further suggested, will not be able then to resist the temptation of patting Mr. Bannister well on the back and will say unto him "well done my good and faithful servant" etc., etc.

Mr. Bannister refers to the statement which was made that he had been offering wares of another Austrian firm for sale.

If Mr. Bannister will communicate with me I will introduce him to the gentleman to whom he offered the wares in question.

I can well understand your correspondent's annoyance at being mentioned the same category as the strenuous soil-saving carpet-making Reverend Father referred to in the Report.

The best way in which he can prove his bona fides in the matter is to remove entirely the name of Ditmar and trade on his own merits without taking advantage of his Austrian predecessor's Sign Board.—Yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS,
Master.

Bombay Presidency Trades Assocaiation, Ld.
Bombay, July 26th.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay at noon, yesterday, by the P. and O. mail boat Khiva:—

Mr. E. Treminger, Rev. A. McLeish, Mr. J. H. Peebles, Mr. W. S. Fraser, Mr. M. W. McLellan, Miss E. Bruce Low, Mr. H. T. Walters, Mrs. J. H. Dickson, Mr. G. S. S. Leith, Mr. A. P. Powles, Mr. H. O. West, Mr. S. Fisher, Mr. G. A. Dransfield, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. S. S. Ahmad, Lt. R. H. Welsted, Lt T S Gobson; Capt. F C C Yeats Brown, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. H. M. Angus, Mr. M. F. Whittaker, Lady Palits Ayah, Mr. S. M. Dastagir, Mr. H. Pearch, Lt. E. J. Fulton, Mr. M. C. Madlak, Mr. A. Sanders, Mrs. H. S. Cardew and infant, Mr. N. N. S. Gupta, Mr. O. Asser, Mr. C. McGavin, Mr. P. Quina, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. A. W. Baxter, Mr. E. S. C. Barrett, Mr. J. G. Adams, Mr. R. C. Sen, Mr. A. Fawcett, Lady Palit, Miss F. Munro, Mr. S. S. Bhaget, Mr. J. Burness, Mr. E. A. Kendall, Capt. T. L. Ovens, Mr. J. Ramsay, Mr. M. B. Consenteli, Mr. and Mrs A Grauso and infant Mr K K Kirtikar, Mr Hornsby Mr. V Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Leywood, 2 Misses Crawford, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. H. Goldin, Mrs. B. Babington, Miss R. Sellers, Miss Clark, Miss Vanderlitt, Mr. H. Friedli, Mr. A. Hurdle, Mr. A. Papine, Mr. H. Deane, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. H. Fielding, Messrs. L and J. Losio, Mr. S. Dudley, Mr. J. McCarthy, Mr. Homsly, Mr. Farnley, and Mr. Wood.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AT A STAND STILL.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CHECKED.

ENCH SUCCESS IN VOSGES.

ITALIANS' STEADY PROGRESS.

It is reported from Athens that a submarine in the Black Sea has torpedoed the cruiser Breslau, which has returned to Constantinople badly damaged.

The latest Russian communiqué says that the Russian counter-attacks has brought the enemy's offensive to a standstill between the Vistula and the Bug. The enemy in the Baltic provinces is advancing. They delivered a series of desperate attacks on the Narew front, without success.

The French have achieved an important fresh success in the Vosges. They captured very powerful defensive works near Ban de Sept, as also the southern portion of the village.

Coincident with the German outcry against the American Note, the enemy submarines after a week of inactivity, have resumed piracy.

The Italians are steadily progressing in the battle of the Isonzo.

OVER-SEAS AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

OFFER FOR BOMBAY CITY.

A Press Note states his Excellency Lord Willingdon has much pleasure in announcing that Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Shapurji Broacha have generously offered to furnish, on behalf of the City of Bombay, two fully equipped military aeroplanes to form part of the Over-seas Aircraft Flotilla.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 26.

The 4th of August will be observed here as a day of prayer in all Anglican churches for the success of the Allies.

TRIAL OF A SUB-JUDGE.

ALLEGED RECEIVING OF A BRIBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 26.

Rao Saheb Girdharsing, Inspector of C.I.D., was under cross-examination in the Court of Mr. Garrett, Additional Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in the matter of the Hundi charges preferred against Govind Balvant Laghate, First Class Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar and his co-accused Jagannath Fakirchand.

Witness declined to state where he had first obtained information regarding the offences alleged to have been committed by the accused Sub-Judge. He claimed privilege in regard to the communications he had made to the District Judge about the case against the accused, but after some argument it was decided that the witness should consult his superiors as to whether he should disclose the information he gave. Witness explained that he had written complaints in the present case in vague terms, as this was in accordance with Government orders.

RUSSIANS STILL HOLDING THEIR OWN.

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT A STANDSTILL.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON NAREW FRONT,

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 26.

A communique says the Russian counter-attacks have brought the enemy's offensive to a standstill between the rivers Vistula and Bug, except in the region of Grabiszow, where the Russians repulsed attacks on Friday night and Saturday.

The enemy in the Baltic provinces is continuing its advance on the roads from Shavli and Kossieny in the direction of Ponierge, on the river Laventa, where fighting occurred on Saturday.

The enemy on the Narew front delivered a series of desperate attacks on Friday night and Saturday along the Eastern bank of the Pissa, but suffered enormous losses and achieved no success.

Persistent enemy attempts to cross the Narew between Ostrolenka and Rojany were also repulsed, though the enemy succeeded in crossing on Friday between Rojany and Pultusk.

BRESLAU TORPEDOED IN BLACK SEA.

RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE BADLY DAMAGED

ATHENS, July 25.

It is reported that a submarine in the Black Sea has torpedoed the cruiser Breslau, which has returned to Constantinople badly damaged.

DAY OF PRAYER IN LONDON

OPEN-AIR SERVICE ON STEPS OF ST. PAUL'S

LONDON, July 25.

To-day was observed throughout London as a day of prayer on behalf of the King, the nation and the land and sea orces.

The striking feature was an open-air service of intercession on the steps of St. Paul's, to which three thousand City Territorials marched through heavy rain from the Embankment.

The Bishop of London in ecclesiastical robes walked in their midst. The rain afterwards ceased and the service was held in bright sunshine in the presence of immense crowds, who joined in 'Oh God our Help in Ages Past' and other hymns with great ervour.

FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, July 24.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that yesterday the Turks attacked the northern trenches on our left flank.

Our front trenches in that neighbourhood were shelled rather heavily and a small force of Turks dashed for our sapheads, covered by the bombardment.

Two of our machineguns opened fire and the susvivors retired, leaving about 49 dead lying in front of our trenches.

There were probably more out of sight as our shrapnel was effective.

The whole affair lasted twenty minutes.

THE HOSHYARPUR MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The Special Commissioners resumed the hearing of the Hoshiarpur murder case to-day in their afternoon sitting. Government Advocate (Mr. C. Bevan Petman) represented Crown and accused (Buta Singh and Danta Singh) were defended by Shaikh Miran Bakhsh. The accused were formally hearged under section 302, I.P.C., with the murder of Chanda Singh, zaildar, on 29th April 1915 at Nangal Kalan. Accused pleaded not guilty, but said they had no defence evidence to produce.

Musamat Raj Kour, widow of Chanda Singh, who was present on the scene of the murder gave a detailed evidence in corroboration of the statements of the previous prosecution witnesses and identified the accused in the Court. Counsels having argued out the case on both sides, the accused also briefly addressed the Court. The commissioners reserved orders.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN VOSGES.

POWERFUL DEFENSIVE WORKS TAKEN.

11 OFFICERS AND 825 MEN CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 25.

The French have achieved an important fresh success in the Vosges.

A communiqué says, we captured last night very powerful defensive works between Hill 627, near Ban de Sapt, and the village of Launois, as also the southern portion of the village.

We took over seven hundred unwounded prisoners belonging to four different battalions.

The total amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

SIX MACHINE GUNS CAPTARED.

LATER.

A communiqué says the number of German prisoners taken in the Vosges was eleven officers and 825 men, only seventy of whom were wounded. Numerous bodies were found in the trenches.

Only two French battalions were engaged in the fight. Six machine guns were found in the conquered trenches.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT

BOMB ATTACK REPULSED WEST OF HOOGE

LONDON, July 26.

A report from Sir John French says that on July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on a crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, reported on the 20th. Our heavy artillery silenced the heavy trench mortar which was assisting the attack.

ENEMY TRENCHES DESTROYED BY MINES.

In the evening of the 23rd we exploded a mine under a salient in the German line south-east of Zillebeke, destroying the enemy's trenches. Shortly after the enemy exploded a mine a little further south, but did no damage. Since then we have gained some ground by occupying the crater of the German mine linking our trenches.

THE BAYONNE TROUBLE.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE

NEW PORK, July 25.

The oil workers at Bayonne have voted to accept either a 15 per cent. increase in wages or to return to work pending arbitration.

FEMINE RELIEF IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July, 24.

The report published by the Ramkrishna Mission on the famine relief work in Eastern Bengal shows that parts of the affected area are now in a better state than before. This mission has opened eight centres in Tipperah district, covering three hundred and one villages and giving relief to 4,575 persons.

In Noakhali district it has got three centres covering 144 villages and giving relief to 2,203 persons. The mission will shortly close five centres in Tipperah, as the people there are harvesting the "Aus" crop and only two or three families in each village are helpless, but they will be locally helped by their more fortunate neighbours.

At the request of the magistrate the Mission will open new centres in Noakhali and will continue the work in that district from three to four weeks. The report says, there has not been a single case of death or theft since the Mission commenced work in Habiganj, previous to that cases of theft were numerous.

The Government of Bengal are taking vigorous steps for the amelioration of distress in the affected areas in Eastern Bengal and a contribution of Rs. 1,25,000 was made on the 21st to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division towards agricultural loans.

BATTLE OF THE ISONZO

ITALIANS STEADILY PROGRESSING.

AUSTRIANS THROWN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 25.

The Italians are steadily progressing in the battle of the Isonzo.

A communque says the Austrians in the usual night attacks tried to recover the conquered ground which we are consolidating, but they everywhere failed.

The Austrians in the daytime had attempted to advance in force against the Italian right, especially against the Carso Hills, but were thrown back with heavy losses.

The enemy's abortive operations have been in the nature of a general attack.

An Austrian army order found on a captured officer shows that the operations are being directed by the highest generals, including Boog, Schreitter and Prince Schwarzenberg, with huge fresh reinforcements.

A SHELLS VICTORY.

LONDON, July 26.

The Italian papers state that the victory on the Carso Plateau was due to the concentration of five hundred guns which rained shells uninterruptedly for hours.

It is reported that the Austrian Staff has evacuated Goriziz as the communications with Carso are cut.

AUSTRIAN SUPPLY DEPOT DESTROYED

PARIS, July 26.

The destroyer Bisson has destroyed a supply depot for Austrian submarines and aeroplanes on the island of Fagosta and cut the telegraphs. Several Austrians and one Frenchman were killed.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

CHECK TO AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 26.

The Viceroy has received the following from the Secretary of State for India, dated 24th July:—

The Austro-German offensive in Russia has made no further headway of importance, though a German communique claims that the German troops are pursuing the retreating Russians eastward in the Baltic provinces and have advanced closer to Narew and to the bridgehead position of Warsaw and that between the Vistula and the Bug the Austro-Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians and at several points forced them to retreat. The Russians, however, report that in these sectors of their front there has been no change. There has been heavy fighting on the Bug in the neighbourhood of Sokal, but no definite result has been obtained.

FRENCH SUCCESSES IN ARGONNE AND VOSGES.

From the western front no important move is reported. The French have occupied the part of an enemy trench in Argonne and in Bois-le-Pretre, west of Pont-a-Mousson, the French have again set foot in the line of trenches previously lost. The Germans very violently bombarded the position won by the French, north of Munster in the Vosges and succeeded momentarily in penetrating a part of the French line, but were afterwards driven out.

FRENCH AEROPLANE DROP BOMBS.

The French aeroplanes have again dropped bombs on the railway station at Conflans between Metz and Verdun.

ITALIAN PROGESS ON ISONZO FRONT.

An Italian communiqué states the battle continues along the whole Isonzo front. In the Montenero zone, in front of Plava 12 miles north of Gorizia and in front of Gorizia the Italians have made slow progress, though an Austrian communique claims that the Austrian troops hold their original positions at Gorizia bridgehead without any exceptions and that they have repulsed all attempts to gain a footing on the Carso plateau.

An Austrian warship has bombarded Ortona on the Adriatic with small result.

AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 26.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Sun" says:—It is considered significant that the announcement of the President's interest in national defence was made the day after the presentation of the American Note in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The plans of the War Department anticipate the development of a reserve army of half a million men exclusive of the militia.

The Navy Department will request thirty and probably fifty submarines, several battle cruisers, four Dreadnoughts and many auxiliary vessels.

The Department is already experimenting with aeroplanes and submarines and is spending a hundred thousand dollars alone on devising the means of enabling battleships to fight submarines.

It is believed that the Navy Department will ask for the appropriation of 250 million dollars and the War Department 200 millions, both double of last year's.

GERMAN PRESS ON U. S. NOTE.

SUBMARINE WARFARE MUST CONTINUE.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

The German newspapers publish an apparently inspired description of the American Note as correct in tone and conforming with the usual diplomatic amenities, but at the same time a definite semi-official Berlin telegram sums up the German comment thus:

"Newspapers are unanimous that the Note is very unsatisfactory, that it intentionally ignores the main point and disregards the fact that Germany is fighting for her existence. The papers cannot understand why all that the German proposals comprise is flatly rejected, or why Germany is expected, in a fight for existence, to renounce the full use of her strength.

The papers declare with one accord that Germany highly values the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States, but not at any price. Further concessions would mean the humiliation of Germany. Submarine warfare must continue its prescribed course."

All articles which have hitherto been received bear out the above semi-official summary of their contents.

DEATHBLOW TO SUBMARINE WARFARE

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

A few German papers comment on the American Note. One, however, says it is unfriendly and not neutral, and means a deathblow to submarine warfare if the government acquiesces.

PIRATES' RESUMED ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 26.

Coincident with the German outcry against the American Note, the submarines after a week of inaction have resumed piracy.

Besides sinking a Russian collier near Orkney on July 22nd., they torpedoed, yesterday evening the steamer Firth without warning. Four were killed.

Also an Aberdeen trawler has been sunk, two being saved and six are missing. Two Aberdeen steam fishing liners have likewise been sunk by bombs. The crews rowed in open boats for thirty hours before they were picked up.

The pirate in one case took the English ensign from the trawler and waved it jubilantly when the vessel sank.

LONDON, July 25.

A Russian and a French steamer and six trawlers have been submarined in the northernmost portion of the North Sea.

One trawler had the whole of the crew of nine killed.

LONDON LETTER.

LORD CURZON'S DEBUT AS MINISTER.

THE LATE CABINET AND MUNITIONS.

LORD HALDANE AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

Lord Curzon made his first set speech as a Cabinet Minister during Mail week, in introducing the Munitions Bill.

The utterance of the week that aroused the greatest interest was Lord Haldane's speech at the National Liberal Club, which provoked Mr. Lloyd George's rejoinder alleging a conflict of memory on the munitions question.

The National Register Bill has given rise to a great deal of controversy and is generally recognised as the preliminary to compulsory service, the need for which may arise in the near future.

The problem of Constantinople in relation to India is arousing more attention and "The New Statesman" publisnes an article urging on the Government the extreme importance to India of whatever decision may be reached.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 8.

The extreme variety of the current war news is made up now and again by the publication of a long dispatch from one or other of the Commanders-in-Chief. Sir Ian Hamilton's account of the landing at Gallipoli is the latest of these. It filled a page of the newspapers two days ago, and, as there had been for some time next to no news of activity on the Western Front, and further, as Sir Ian Hamilton is a soldier who can write, the dispatch has been eagerly read. For the rest however, our reading during the week has been mostly the speeches of ministers and ex-ministers and debates in Parliament. There was, first, Lord Curzon's first set speech since he became a Minister of the Crown,—the introduction of the Munitions Bill in the Lords, an oration in the manner that India knows so well. The critics immediately pointed out that Lord Curzon's speech was in two parts which did not harmonise very well with one another. He began by gravely announcing that the country was in peril, and then went on to express that (thanks to the leavening of the Asquith Government by himself and his friends) the military organization was being strengthened, the supply of munitions was inadequate, in short, that the great danger was passing or already past. There was nothing new in either declaration. The first has been made with incessant and resounding reiteration by one section of the Press for months; the second has formed the burden of all kinds of authoritative statements, from those of the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener downwards. In some quarters, it is interesting to note, Lord Curzon's speech was objected to simply because of its tone,—the pleasant assumption of patronage towards those members of the late Government who now have the privilege of sitting beside a number of real statesmen, trained to think and act imperially.

LORD HALDANE RE-EMERGES.

On the whole, however, the utterance of the week that has aroused the most interest in the country was one not made in Parliament. On July 5th Lord Haldane received a tribute at the National Liberal Club, where he gave an address on the duty of the nation. The Prime Minister was to have spoken, but being prevented from attending he sent a letter containing an eloquent eulogy of Lord Haldane as friend, lawyer, statesman, and public servant. Touching upon a matter of recent and obstinate controversy, Mr. Asquith wrote:—

Now that we are engaged in the greatest war in our history, or in that of the world, I should wish my countrymen to realise that it is more due to him than to any other man that our army was ready to undertake the mission to which it has been called. The Territorial Force which is winning its laurels and covering itself with fame in

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

every theafre of the war, is his creation. The magnificent work which is being done by the Staff is largely the result of his initiative and inspiration. Long years of patient and unobstrusive effort conducted under his guidance and stimulus are bearing their fruit in the addition every day of fresh chapters to the glorious annals of the British army.

That is good, and it needed saying. But why was it not said six months ago, and coupled with the declaration that Lord Haldane was not going to be sacrificed? He was made to suffer, as Mr. Birrell put it, under the "foul slanders of obnoxious insects engendered in the filth and slime of human shambles." Well, if that is the proper description of Lord Haldane's enemies, who is to blame for their victory? It must be pretty poor consolation for a man who is by common consent amongst the ablest of living Britons, to know that his old colleagues hold the right view of the tactics by which he was driven out of the Government.

THE MILITARY POLICY.

Lord Haldane himself, characteristically, had nothing to say on the personal matter; and his speech was all the more interesting on that account. He revealed the fact (obvious enough to those who look at policies instead of accepting the words of the politicians) that the reorganisation of the War Department entered upon under his direction ten years ago was governed by the probability of England's engaging in a war on the Continent. The Committee of Imperial Defence, he explained, could not regard the problem as one of home defence alone. There were three alternatives: (1) The raising of a great army,—say of two million men,—with two years' training, for service at home or abroad; (2) a compulsory system, involving national service and short training, but no obligation to serve abroad; (3) the maintenance of the highly trained professional army, with behind it expansion in the shape of the Territorial forces. The Committee of Imperial Defence, Lord Haldane said, would not look at No. 2. Had the Government adopted No. 1 even with the nation's consent, the completion of the system would have taken a generation, and in the meantime "we should have been in a situation of extraordinary peril, because our professional army would have begun to disappear. Before we could have got the army into an efficient state the enemy would have chosen some means for attacking us." Now these statements clearly imply two admissions: first, that when the Government created the Territorial Army it was engaged in protective preparations for a continental war, for which when the time came the Territorials would volunteer in great numbers; secondly, that for ten or fifteen years the War Office and the Government have acted upon the belief that Germany would take advantage of a good opportunity to attack this country. Upon which latter point the average citizen will have one pertinent enquiry to make: How, if they were convinced that this was the situation, could the Committee of National Defence (representing, of course, both political parties and the experts) go on year after year keeping the country in the dark, and moving ever nearer to an event they believed to be inevitable, contenting themselves with a measure of preparation which was obviously a makeshift?

"RINGING GERMANY IN."

Lord Haldane went on to deal with what he called a pernicious German error,—the superstition, carefully fostered by the war party that the purpose of the Triple Entente was to ring Germany in, fall upon her unawares, and crush her.

"Now, perhaps, you realise,' he added, 'why I felt it incumbent upon myself to do all I could to make friendly speeches. I knew something of Germany—I knew the perils of the situation—where the powder magazine was,—and I was most anxious that that most unjust and untrue suspicion should be got out of the minds of the only party in Germany that mattered—the Centre party, which held the scales. It was not to be. The war party dominated them; and the moment it dominated them I did not trouble my head about Belgium or France. I said that we were fighting for our lives."

Lord Haldane's view of the immediate future was stated plainly enough. It was folly to talk of pouring troops into Germany unless they had gone through the preliminary process of wearing down the enemy by attrition, and "they must not grudge any time that gave them the result."

LORD HALDANE AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Lord Haldane was not destined to get through his speech without starting a fresh wrangle touching the unavoidable business of the munitions supply. Yielding to an impulse of generosity, he defended Col. von Donop, Master-General of Ordnance at Woolwich, against the attack made upon him in the House of Commons last week. The dismissal of Col. von Donop was being demanded in the Press. Why? asked Lord Haldane. In the month of October a Council of the Cabinet considered the urgent necessity of very much enlarging the supply of munitions. They consulted everybody, including Colonel von Donop, and they placed orders with the munitions manufacturers which they thought they could execute, and which they undertook to execute and which if they had been carried out would have placed this country in a tremendous position with regard to munitions of war. But there arose difficulties between labour and capital which confounded all the calculations of the munitions manufacturers—"and that is the source of the trouble." It was not Colonel von Donop. This seemed fairly definite, and it was of some significance since up to the present the War Office has made no statement of any kind as to the responsibility of the Master-General of Ordnance. We cannot suppose that Lord Haldane spoke with the intention of rousing Mr. Lloyd George, but that has been the effect of his statements. In this morning's papers there appears a communiqué from the Ministry of Munitions, speaking of a "conflict of memory" between his former colleague and himself. He affirms that Lord Haldane's version of the October meeting of the Defence Committee is "incomplete and in some material respects inaccurate," and he deplores "the unwisdom of these partial and unauthorized disclosures of the decisions of highly confidential Committees of the Cabinet." We know what will happen now. The question will be raised in Parliament. Mr. Lloyd George, driven by honourable members' questions and by his own love of attack and disclosure, will make a speech reviewing the whole business,—Woolwich, Contracts, Col. von Donop, and the rest,—the Northcliffe papers will set up another whoop, and the public will be more bewildered than ever. It will do well to ignore, as far as possible the contradictory statements of politicians and heads of departments, and take note of what the professional authorities are saying. There is, for example, a letter in to-day's "Morning Post" by the Managing Director of one of the munitions firms. What he says seems to a non-specialist reader to bear the stamp of accuracy. It is to this effect that the shortage was due to our small peace establishment, the unforeseen nature of the artillery fighting, and the failure (as Lord Haldane said) of contractors to deliver ammunition within the time promised. And this failure is not due to neglect or misconception, but to the difficulties in war time of transport, the shortage of skilled labour, the technical difficulty of providing the immense number of gauges required in manufacture. The writer of the letter adds that the difficulties are being overcome. Why then, many will ask have all the controversy and recrimination over again in the shape of parliamentary and newspaper debates and personal conflicts between prominent persons?

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

It was not expected that the National Register Bill would be modified in essentials, or that the Radical opposition would amount to very much numerically. When it comes to voting, the Coalition Government is, of course, supreme, especially when it takes the precaution, in the case of a contentious measure of leaving Ireland out. But what the debate on the second reading showed was the force of the criticisms directed against the Bill,—its somewhat curious provisions and its purpose, acknowledged by the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, as a provisional step towards a system of compulsory national service. As so often happens in such cases, the Cabinet heads speak with one voice and the junior ministers with another. Mr. Hayes Fisher, for the Home Office, put the point quite plainly. The emergency that might arise a few months hence might, he said, involve conscription. And "it did not require much imagination to foresee a time when every available man of military age might have to go into fighting line. Would it not be a good thing to have before them the information that the National Register would provide?" The point is clearly understood, no doubt, throughout the country; but there is naturally a good deal of speculation as to the reasons that have led the Government to extend the Register over men and women, girls and elderly people, between the ages of 15 and 65. If the main purpose is to find out what the nation's resources are in skilled workers and men of military age, the critics urge, the first is thoroughly provided for in the Munitions Bill, while the Register as it stands does not help the second. Mr. J. M Robertson, until lately Under Secretary to the Board of Trade, in a vigorous fighting speech, contended that already, in the Census of Production carried out by the Board of Trade, the Government is in possession of detailed information far more valuable for war purposes than anything that could be hoped for from the Register. Moreover, there is the interesting fact that some 80,000 women have voluntarily registered themselves for war work, and that of these only a very few thousands have been called upon. New machinery, however,—not that of the decennial Census, or that of the Census of Production,—will be employed, through the local authorities; and it is understood that endeavours will be made to complete the analysis of the Register by the end of the year. The results will, necessarily, be extremely difficult to handle; but it may be that the Local Government Board and the Home Office have come to an understanding with the War Office as to the initial uses to which the record may be put. I suggest as a partial explanation of the National Register as a political measure, that the Conservatives in the Coalition Cabinet powerfully reinforced by Mr. Lloyd George (though not by Mr. Balfour) have secured the Register as a first indispensable step towards national military service, and that its wide range of 15 to 65, and seemingly impracticable scheme, is designed by the one side to conceal the essential purpose and by the other side as a means of making it unworkable. We shall see. Of one truth the Government should be wholly convinced; namely, that the temper and resolution of the British people are entirely sound. There should be an end of the incessant nagging at the public on the part of certain politicians and newspapers, and of the ridiculous old women of both sexes who supply "The Times" and "The Morning Post" with a flow of reflections upon the decadence of England and proposals for the salvation of the Empire.

ENGLAND AND ISLAM.

The problem of Constantinople in relation to India and the Moslem world appears to be arousing at any rate a little more attention than it was doing six months ago. The Press as a whole is not concerned in the question, and is perhaps incapable of taking a large view. We may, therefore, welcome, so far as it goes, an article such as the one which appeared in the "New Statesman" of last Saturday urging that the Government should awake to the fact of the extreme importance to India of whatever decision may be reached as to the future of Constantinople. The seriousness of the matter is that, almost certainly, the fate of the city is already sealed,—so far as anything can be sealed when the unlimited hazard of war has to be taken into account. We must, that is to say, assume that Russia has her understanding with the other allied Powers (although Sir Edward Grey has not given a hint as to its nature). But may not events on the Eastern front affect the agreement in a very large measure? If a decision is to be reached on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Russia will have had no hand in it, and as a consequence it would not be the Russian view alone that would prevail. But in any case there would remain a great difficulty for the British Foreign Office and the Government of India.

DR. SCOTT HOLLAND'S RECOLLECTIONS

When Dr. Scott Holland went from St. Paul's to Oxford and fell among dons, we in London lost a vital and stimulating personality, writes C. E. L. in the "Daily cronicle"; and it is but partial compensation to recive this Bundle of Memories. The book certainly gives some impression of the man, with its breezes and ecstacies, its emotional thrills and notes of exclamation, its nouns standing solitary as sentences, its insistent, preliminary "ands"; its blotches of ardent purple; but it is only partial compensation, all the same. In a characteristic postscript Dr. Scott Holland warns us that—

"The period of anecdotage is fast drawing in upon me. And at any moment of weakness I might yield to a publisher's bribe, and the worst would have happened. It is the last dotty years that do all the mischief."

REMINDS AND STIMULATES.

The reverend gentleman must not be allowed to get off so lightly. There is no reason whatever why he should not cut a new quill and give us a sustained record of his active emotional life. His Bundle of Memories is certainly an excellent bonne-bouche, in spite of the fact that nearly all of it we have read before in the pages of a modest monthly. It reminds and stimulates. It makes one feel that although we know we live in great and moving times, the eighties and the nineties were after all not so bad. Dr. Scott Holland reminds us of persons whose influence was weighty and whose characters were outstanding, especially among the leaders of the Church. Somehow, certain institutions seem to have shrunk, and we appear not to have men quite of the power and calibre of Newman, Liddon, Gregory, Church, and the others who ten, twenty, and thirty years ago were making the pulpit a force. Nowadays that force is not particularly evident. In some respects we cannot, perhaps, afford to look down upon the poor old nineties.

PORTRAITS IN ECSTASY.

The book is full of vivid portraits limned in cestacy. To choose an example is like selecting the prettiest girl at a garden-party (to put it very poetically); but there is a sketch of Mozley—whom this generation is rapidly forgetting—written with the affection which is near to inspiration. It is too long to quote, but here is a note characteristic:

He was stricken down some time before his death, and was afflicted with a certain aphasia. But his mind was evidently hard at work, behind the hindrance. He could not recall the name, one day, of a certain great Finance Minister. So he called him. He rejected all suggestions. Gladstone? No! Goschen? No! Great Finance Reformer? Who was it? A niece, by inspiration, said "Joseph." Exactly! That was it. Joseph!

The tribute to Dean Gregory is more than usually moving. Here speaks the affection of many years of sympathetic co-operation in the service of the great cathedral that is ours. It is a touching note, that which shows him in his old, ill-age, lying against doctor's orders, on his right side, because only so could he hear the chimes of St. Paul's. Yet it is such sketches as this which make one feel the difference of these days. It may be a layman's prejudice and want of knowledge, but somehow the pastors and teachers of these days seem not to wield the influence and wear the enthusiasm of the old. If it is true, the pity of it!

AN UNREPENTANT COCKNEY.

There are in this characteristic volume pages which show that in spite of the rarer atmosphere of Oxford—which comes out in the "superiorities" of "The Tripper's Triumph"—Dr. Scott Holland is still breathing of the unrepentant Cockney. "Saints and Heroes" is very emotional; but we can excuse exaggerations and such-like in its evident love of London types. There is a sketch of the old bus driver which would have warmed the heart of Dickens, whose influence, by the way, seems pretty evident in these pages:

"Your bus-driver never fails you. Amid the turbid throng, that bustles and jostles round him, he retains the mind of an angel and wears the smile of Paradise. Yet could any life be more aggravating? To stand blocked at the crossings, while the interminable things go by that out of sheer perversity have set themselves to traverse your path! To pull up at the bidding of the merciless bell, at every minute in which you have whipped up your nags for a little clear run! To be checked just as you start afresh, on account of one fat old lady, who might just as well have got in half a second before, when you were standing still."

And so on, with the well-known enthusiasm and flow just as it was in the old days when Dr. Scott Holland was a definite part of London and London no indefinite part of him. This "Bundle of Memories" will do very well to go on with; but that book of reminiscences is not to be funked. It has to be written, and will receive a welcome, for our author is a man of many friends, more friends than he can be aware of, and their expectation is not to be fobbed-off with a mere plateful of literary hash.

The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th and is due here on the 28 instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Bombay for Tuticorin on the 26th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Moji (Homward bound) on the 24th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kanagawa Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 24th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 24th instant.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

CONSIDERATION OF PAREL SCHEME ADJOURNED.

SITE FOR DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday evening at the Municipal Hall, when Mr. Phiroze Sethna presided.

The Chairman read a telegram from the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, intimating his inability to attend the meeting as he was away at Poona having been summoned there by Government.

Mr. Sethna proposed that the debate on the Parel Road Scheme should be continued and members who desired to address the Corporation on that subject should do so.

Mr. Mantri, moved an amendment that the debate on the Parel Road Scheme be adjourned till Thursday.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the debate on the Parel Road Scheme had already lasted over three weeks and they were all anxious to finish the discussion. He however thought that it would not be correct to close the debate in Mr. Orr's absence, especially as they all knew that Mr. Orr had not completed his address. Sir Ibrahim supported Mr. Mantri's amendment.

Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Navalkar having spoken, Mr. Mantri's amendment was carried and the debate on the Parel Road Scheme was adjourned to next Thursday.

Dr. N. Sukhia next moved the following notice of motion:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the fact that mosquitoes and their larvæ have been found in gully-traps and street water-entrances in the city by the Malaria Department, and he be requested to obtain a systematic and regular inspection of them and to submit to the Corporation quarterly reports thereabout, if feasible."

The motion was carried.

CONTROL OF RESTAURANTS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim moved the following two notices of motion standing in his name:—

(a) "That in view of the present lack of control over food-stuffs and drugs the Commissioner be requested to report what steps should be taken to remedy the existing state of affairs, and to secure for the Corporation powers of direct control over food-stuffs and drugs.

(b) "That the Commissioner be requested to report what measures he considers necessary in order to secure for the Corporation a more systematic and expert inspection of hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and other similar establishments as far as concerns the hygiene and sanitary cleanliness of these places, the more so especially as regards their kitchens, the transport, handling and storage of food-stuffs, etc., and the exposure of such food-stuffs, etc., for sale."

Sir Fazulbhoy said that the subjects referred to in the above two motions were closely connected and had been under discussion since 1886. The late Mr. Yajnik had specifically raised the question of the adulteration of Ghee and towards the end of 1914 a Committee of the Corporation made certain recommendations for the amendment of Act II of 1889, which was an Act for the Prevention of Adulteration of Ghee and other food-stuffs. That resulted in the passing of the amended Act in 1894. The Act as it now stood did not give power to the municipal authorities to demand samples of food-stuffs of doubtful origin, though the inspecting officer was convinced that the article was adulterated, or was not what it purported to be.

Continuing Sir Fazulbhoy said that he had read the various English Acts relating to food-stuffs, and they contained certain very drastic provisions for the detection of adulteration and the punishment of the offenders. He was of opinion that the time had arrived, when, in the interests of public health the Municipality should take steps to remedy this state of affairs.

Referring to the second part of his motion Sir Fazulbhoy pointed out that the state of certain restaurants and eating-houses in Bombay was a public scandal. The police exercised some sort of supervision and charged a license fee for allowing the proprietors for running them, but the municipal inspectors had no control over these houses. It had been brought to his notice that the kitchens and cooking places at these restaurants were very dirty and filthy.

The Corporation accepted both the motions moved by Sir Fazulbhoy.

FREE TRAMWAY PASSES.

Dr. N. Sukhia moved the following notice of motion standing in his name:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company and inform the Corporation whether the Company are at present granting any *free* passes to travel *gratis* on their tram cars to any person or class of persons other than their own servants or contractors and the municipal employes recommended or permitted by the Commissioner, and, if so, to whom and on what considerations?"

In support of his motion Dr. Sukhia explained that it had come to his notice that certain persons had come forward in the Police Court to give evidence in favour of the Tramway Company's employees in recent cases where the Tramway Company had initiated prosecutions against passengers for infringing their bye-laws. He was anxious to know whether these witnesses were persons who had been provided with free passes by the Company. With this object in view he wanted the Commissioner to ascertain whether the Tramway Company was issuing free passes to persons other than certain employees of the Municipality.

Mr. Cadell thought that this was asking him to do a very unpleasant task. The Tramway Company did issue a very limited number of free passes to the employees of the Municipality. Dr. Sukhia could easily ascertain from the witness appearing in the Police Court, whether that witness held a free pass from the Company. The practice of granting free passes was one entirely within the Company's discretion.

Dr. Sukhia thought that as the Corporation had made large concessions to Tramway Company, they were entitled to get this information to the interests of public justice.

The proposition was put to the vote and lost.

POWER TO PROSECUTE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved as follows:—"That the Tramways Committee of the Corporation be requested to consider whether it is desirable to frame a bye-law which may enable any member of the public to prosecute the Tramways Company in case they do anything contrary to their bye-laws and regulations and, if so, to submit a draft bye-law for the approval of the Corporation."

Mr. Navalkar said that the bye-laws of the Tramways Company for carrying a particular number of passengers in each car were not strictly observed by the Company. He referred to a case in which a gentleman was prosecuted by the Company for infringing their bye-law concerning the overcrowding of trams. There was a rule in the Railways Act which allowed a passenger to prosecute the Railway Company if the compartment were overcrowded by passengers. Mr. Navalkar said that such a bye-law was absolutely necessary in the Tramways Act. The English Act provided for the prosecution of Tramway Companies when they carried passengers in excess of the number advertised, and quoted cases decided by the English Courts in support of his statement.

Dr. Nariman having supported the motion, the Corporation resolved to accept it.

WIDENING MORI ROAD.

Dr. Moreshwar Javle moved the following notice of motion standing in his name:—

"That the Commissioner's attention be invited to the extremely narrow width of Mori Road at its junction with Lady Jamsetji Road, and he be requested to report as to whether it is not possible to acquire and add to the road, immediately, portions of land towards the north side of the road, falling within the regular lines of the road, approved under Corporation Resolution No. 783, dated the 8th May, 1911, and, if so, to take steps accordingly."

The motion was seconded by Rao Bahadur Wandekar.

Mr. C. V. Mehta enquired what would be the probable cost of the suggested improvement. He moved an amendment asking the Commissioner whether it was "advisable" to acquire the land in question, instead of "possible" as appearing in the motion. Mr. Mehta further proposed that the motion be referred to the Land Committee.

Dr. Javle explained that the strip of land in question belonged to the Municipality.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then accepted by the Corporation.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

The Commissioner had in his letter, dated the 16th June, 1915, requested the approval of the Corporation to the re-erection of the statue of the late Dr. Blaney on a site opposite to the Elphinstone High School, and in this connection Dr. Sukhia moved as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be informed that, in view of the long and eminently useful services rendered by the late Dr. Thomas Blaney, C.I.E., to the city in general and to this Municipality in particular, the Corporation are of opinion that his statue should be re-erected on a site in the newly laid out area of the Bhattia Baug or on a site in close vicinity of the Municipal Office Building, and he be requested to submit proposals for the re-erection of the statue accordingly."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Baptista.

Dr. Sukhia then said that Dr. Blaney's statue deserved greater prominence than that of any high official. He had rendered yeoman service to the city in general and to the Municipality in particular. During the twenty-two and a half years, that the late Dr. Blaney was a member of the Corporation, he had been a member of the Standing Committee for a long period, during which he had not received his fees as a member of that body. These fees, Dr. Sukhia said, amounted to over Rs. 12,000. It would be a slur on the Corporation to remove the statue to any other place. They would be ungrateful to the memory of this great carporator, who had initiated several mighty schemes, any one of which would entitle him to a statue. For instance, the great Tansa water scheme was initiated by the late Dr. Blaney.

In Dr. Sukhia's opinion Dr. Blaney deserved not one statue but a statue in every ward of the city, to inspire the people to imitate the self-sacrifice of the great citizen.

Dr. Sukhia then referred to a representation on the subject that had been sent in by Mr. James Vincent De Cunha and others.

Mr. Tod said that they were all aware of the services rendered by the late Dr. Blaney, and it was a great mistake to suppose that there had been any intention to belittle his services, because it was proposed to re-erect his statue in another site, which the Commissioner thought was an excellent site. Mr. Tod moved an amendment that the Commissioner's proposal be referred to the Bhattia Baug Committee.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said that no one disputed the late Dr. Blaney's services. public had been used to seeing the statue near the Bhattia Baug all these years, and in his opinion Mr. Tod's suggestion was a sensible one.

Mr. Wacha observed that the late Dr. Blaney's heart was in the city, and the site opposite to the Municipal Building was an appropriate place for his statue.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanghir, observed that what the Commissioner suggested was to remove the statue from one prominent place to another equally prominent place. There was nothing ungrateful to the memory of the late Dr. Blaney in that.

Mr. Navalkar, said the question for consideration was where the statue was to be re-erected. It did not lies in their mouths to says where it should be removed.

Mr. Wacha had told them that the heart of the late Doctor was in the City, and they had erected the statue opposite to the Municipal Building as a befitting place. He did not think that they were going to convert the Bratia Baung into a museum. They were perpetuating the memory of one who had sacrified his life for the city.

Mr. Cadell said that he was anxious to remove any misapprehension as to casting a slur on the memory of the late Dr. Blane They were all aware of his great services. The site selected compared very favourably with the site the statute lately occupied and was good for any man. It was the intention to honour his memory, that a more prominent site had been selected. It was on the junction of important roads and very close to the Municipal Building.

Mr. Baptista said that the late Dr. Blaney was for many years his family doctor, and he felt sure that the worthy doctor would not attach any importance as to the site his statue was to occupy. Mr. Cadell had said, it was good for any man. He begged to differ from Mr. Cadell in his appreciation of the sites. The removal had been recommended on artistic grounds. He thought that the word "Bhatia" would next be considered not artistic enough for the newly laid out garden. It was suggested to call it "King's Square." He did not think that Dr. Blaney's statue compared unfavourably with the many statues he had seen in London,—not even with that of Disraeli. If it was necessary to supply the city with another artistic statue of Dr. Blaney, Mr. Baptista thought that a sum of Rs. 20,000 or more would be forthcoming from the city.

Dr. Sukhia having replied, Mr. Tod's amendment was put to vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday the 29th.

CHICAGO RIVER STEAMER DISASTER.

NEARLY 2,000 DROWNED.

PASSENGERS' DESPERATE FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 25.

It is now estimated that nearly two thousand perished in the disaster to the Chicago pleasure steamer Eastland. The vessel was packed with the workers of the Western Electric Company, with women and children and friends, going on an excursion to Michigan City.

The causes of the accident have not yet been explained, but it appears that the vessel was listing heavily owing to the crowd, and the hawsers snapped, with the result that it drifted into midstream and capsized.

Terrible scenes ensued. Hundreds were imprisoned between the many decks and found escape cut off.

The bodies, which were recovered through holes cut in the hull, bear marks of a desperate fight.

It is reported that all the crew swam ashore.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Another version is that the tugboat began to tow before the hawser was cast off from the pier, with the result that the rope snapped.

The authorities have ordered the arrest of the officers.

The vessel was of steel construction, three hundred feet long.

SUMMER HATS.

Fashion in summer hats is extremely individual, but for the moment the large hat "has it." The flat sailor, with its rather shallow crown, is greatly fashionable and is expressed in both straw and silk. A certain fine, very glossy straw is being used for plain morning hats, and these are extremely siply trimmed with a banding of corded or picot ribbon tied in a careless bow with flying ends. Some delightful river hats are made of Organdie muslin, that ever-popular fabric, in delicate shades of pink, with the scantiest of trimming—in many cases a mere twist of black velvet ribbon falling in long ends behind. There is a charming notion for blending unexpected materials, and many of the prettiest summer models are made with a low crown of black velvet, while the flat broad brim is developed in folds of ivory tulle or gauged chiffon, underlined with the same material in shell pink. In such instances there is scracely any trimming at all, but one large la France rose nestling on the brim is a very simple but effective "last touch."

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE

The Annual General Meeting of the Mazagon Institute was held on Sunday last, Dr. A. J. Noronha the President of the Institute presiding.

Mr. J. R. C. Barretto the Secretary of the Institute read the report and the statement of accounts which showed that the year commenced with 98 members and closed with 123 members on the rolls. The funds of the Institute stand at Rs. 651. The report of the Institute Sporting Club showed progress.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A STRENUOUS YEAR.

The Thirtieth Annual Report, for 1914-15, of the Bombay Light Horse says the training season 1914-15 was necessarily dominated by the war. Although the Corps as a whole was not called upon for active service in any direction, that contingency was always before it; and it furnished a steady supply of units to bodies proceeding to the Front, and undertook whatever duties were required by the Military authorities.

Fortunately the outbreak of the war found the Corps in an unusual state of preparedness. At the close of the preceding season it was decided to devote the monsoon months to individual and collective training, so as to be ready for the field work which is practicable as soon as the Salsette country is rideable. As soon then as the rains had rendered the riding school unusable, weekly drills were held on the sands at Churchgate and on the maidan, and dismounted parades in the Town Hall. On the outbreak of the war a squadron of the 23rd Cavalry was transferred to Bombay, and the pace was quickened. Two mounted parades were held weekly, in conjunction with the 33rd Cavalry; and first Captain Wise, and after his departure on active service, Captain Gillies of that regiment lent most valuable help in the training of the Corps. A second dismounted drill was arranged, and at these parades all ranks were practised in the sword exercise and in the handing of the short rifle, with which the Corps is armed. From June to August a signalling class was held three times a week under Lieutenant Tranchell, of the 2nd Rajputs, and nine members passed out at the end of the course. Practice shoots were held at Colaba whenever the range was available. On August 5th a detailed road reconnaissance was made of the north-western part of the Island, and on weekends the monsoon conditions in the north-east of the Island were studied and mapped, so that a full knowledge of the country, its roads and paths, might be obtained, in the event of the Corps having to operate in it during the rains, when so much of the land is under water. In these directions a steady advance was made towards higher efficiency.

SPECIAL CAMP.

It was fully realised however that no amount of individual or collective training of this character can take the place of camp life. At the request of the general body of members a practice camp was held at Santa Cruz from November 21st to December 13th. This was in addition to the annaul camp of instruction, held according to programme in March; and was carried out entirely at the expense of the members and the Corps without any Government grant whatsoëver. The camp was a great success; the attendance was good, the members were keen, the cool weather permitted a long morning's work to be carried out, and by the time the camp was over both men and horses were far fitter than at any corresponding date of recent years. The course of training laid down was thoroughly practical. Ceremonial was eschewed. Troop and squadron drill were practised only so far as was necessary to settle down men and horses, and attention was concentrated on scouting and reconnaissance, which require skill and practice in the enclosed Salsette country if they are to be well done. The only untoward event was an unfortunate accident which deprived the Corps of the services of Lieutenant Spence for some months, and of Sergeant Lodge for several weeks.

WEEK-END CAMPS.

Advantage was taken of this camp to carry into effect a suggestion made by Major-General Gorringe when he commanded the Bombay Brigade. A Corps like the Bombay Light Horse cannot possibly undergo continuous training, because its members cannot be spared from their occupations. When therefore the morning's work is limited to three or four hours, the terrain also is limited. To overcome this restriction Major-General Gorringe suggested week-end camps under strictly field service conditions. Three of these were held during the practice camp. The procedure on all occasions was roughly the same. The men marched out on Saturday to some selected spot and there bivouacked under the trees. Then on the Sunday a general field movement was executed, and this terminated toward sunset, when a move was made for camp. Strictly service conditions were observed, no syces or servants being allowed, and the rations being of the regulation bully beef pattern. On the first occasion the Corps marched to Merve, *via* Malad, and camped on the seashore. On the following day it moved across country *via* Vehar to Powai Lake, and thence by way of the Backwater to Santa Cruz. The second camp was at Ghorbhunder, which was reached *via* Borivli, followed by a detailed road and country reconnaissance to Thana and Bhandup, and then across the Island through Saki to Santa Cruz. The third camp was at Merve, with a detailed reconnaissance of Marh Island and Fort, then of the country lying between the railway and the Vehar Hills between Malad and Goregaon, and thence past Jogeshwari Caves to Andheri. The value of the week-end camps can hardly be exaggerated. They teach, as nothing else can teach, march and camp discipline, and they open out entirely new country for scouting and reconnaissance.

COLD WEATHER TRAINING.

The interval between the practice camp and the annual camp of exercise was devoted to further training. During the cold weather months the Corps is organised on a geographical basis; those members residing in Bombay are grouped in "A" and "B" troops; the residents at the Jackal Club and Andheri in "C" troop; and the resident of Pali Hill and the Corps standing camp at Santa Cruz into "D" Troop: each troop is under a Sergeant, who is entirely responsible, subject to the general control of the Officer Commanding, for the training and turnout of his unit. Weekly drills were held in the Fort for "A" and "B" troops, and at Santa Cruz for "C" and "D" troops;; combined drill was arranged every fortnight for the whole Corps. In this way, in addition to the general training in troop and squadron drill, it was possible to practice reconnaissance and patrolling, street fighting, map reading, night work, the entraining of horses and the escorting of conveys. Two days a week were devoted to musketry, and a satisfactory figure of merit was attained the record showing:—

Marksmen	27
1st Class shots	53
2nd Class shots	17

A full course of lectures on the horse and horse management was given by Veterinary Lieutenant Crawford M.R.C.V.S.

ANNUAL CAMP.

The annual camp of exercise was held at Santa Cruz from March 6th until it closed with the inspection of the G. O. C., Brigadier-General Knight, D.S.O., on March 22nd. The full training carried out earlier in the season permitted concentration on combined field movements, especially in the study of fire tactics and reconnaissance. A feature of the camp was the evening powwow, when after dinner every officer and non-commissioned officer, who had held an independent charge, described on the map what he had done and attempted to do; and the Commandant summed up the lessons of the day. Lectures were also given, Veterinary Captain Hewlett discoursing on horse management and Lieutenant Ricketts of the 96th Infantry on musketry. Owing to the pressure of work it was impossible to arrange more than one week-end camp during the camp of exercise; but this was of an unusually instructive character. The Corps marched to Malad and bivouacked on the far side of the village. On the following day it engaged in combined operations with the 108th Inantry, who were completing their battalion training. The 108th took up a strong position extending from the sea to the hills of Vehar, and dug themselves in; it was the part of the Light Horse to find a gap in the line and if possible to penetrate it. A small gap was discovered in the morning, but this was subsequently closed, and the Light Horse found an impenetrable barrier to any force not in great strength right across the field of operations. The day was specially instructive in that it allowed time for detailed and unhurried reconnaissance and message sending. At the close of the inspection the G. O. C. commended the general turnout and efficiency of the Corps expressing his special satisfaction at the manner in which it was mounted. Of recent years the Corps has followed the practice of buying raw remounts from the stables and assisting members to train them; the result is that the horses are not only of a good type, but are a remarkably level lot. The Corps is greatly indebted to Trooper Blythe and Messrs. Julins Gove & Co., for the loan of horses to replace casualties, which are always heavy in the rough Salsette country. The pleasure of both camps was increased by the presence of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, the former commandant. Sir Henry Procter resigned at the close of the 1914 season, as he was leaving India; on his temporary return he lent his services to the Corps, and they were of the greatest value, especially as the corps was short of officers. Advantage was taken of his presence to present him with a piece of plate in recognition of his distinguished services. Lieutenant A. S. L. Dacre, of the United Provinces Light Horse (attached), was of the greatest assistance during the camp. He took the Proficiency Class, and the following members gained certificates:—

Corporal E. C. Reid	"C"	Troop.
,, J. W. Hughes	"D"	,,
,, H. R. Harris	"A"	,,
Lance-Corpl. F. B. Sadler	"C"	,,
Trooper F. C. Spencer	"A"	,,
,, B. M. Bayley	"A"	,,
,, J. A. Gratton	"A"	,,

Competitions.

Despite these activities it was found possible to hold all the important Corps competitions. The brief results are appended:—

Troop Cup—"C" Troop Sgt. H. F. Lodgee (Troop Leader).
Scout Contest—Trooper Dally, "B" Troop.
Reddie Cup for th best shot in the Corps—Sgt. H. F. Lodge, "C" Troop.
Recruits', Cup for the bst recruit of the year—Trooper G. R. Campbell, "B" Troop.
Inter-troop Point to Point—"C" Troop.
Symons' Challenge Cup for Tent-pegging—Corporal R. C. Lowades, "C" Troop.

Strength.

The outbreak of the war exercised a marked influence on recruiting. At the close of the year 1914 the strength of the Corps was 69: it is now 106. Forty-ohe recruits joined and two were attached from other Corps. The Corps has however lost heavily on account of the drafts made upon it by those proceeding on active service. In this way it has lost nearly a quarter of its strength, in various directions, as is shown by the following summary:—

OFFICERS—INDIAN ARMY RESERVE.

Captain Wilson. Trpr. R. L. Barrow.
Corpl. H. R. Watson. Trpr. H. G. Allum,
Trpr. F. G. Stewart. Lce -Corporal K. B. Roger.
Trpr L. H. Thacker. Trpr. J. R. Abercrombie.
Sergt. H. D. Ash. Trpr. J. R. Landon.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
MOTOR CYCLIST DETACHMENTS TO EUROPE.

Corpl. J. R. Webster. Corpl. N. M. Morris.
,, J. Wallace Corpl. H. B. H. Dickinson.
,, G. C. Phillips Corpl. H. R. Pilcher.
,, R. N. Aylward. Corpl. H. L. Gilks.
,, N. C. Gude. Corpl. D. K. Johnstone.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
MAXIM GUN DETACHMENT TO BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Trpr. Morley Fox.

AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO EGYPT.

Trpr. V. Donelan. Trpr. T. R. Hammond.

THE FUTURE.

The Commandant fully understands the impatience of those members who chafe at the restrictions on their anxiety for service and are filled with the desire to join one or another of the active service units. But the disposition of the Corps is in the hands of the Military authorities, and beyond drafts for various special services, they have decided that its work lies in Bombay. We have done what we could to make ourselves ready for any emergency; we have done whatever duty was specifically required of us. The plain duty of every Englishman is to be ready to meet whatever call may come; the Commandant urgently appeals to each member to attain and maintain a high state of efficiency, both in himself and in his horse, so that whatever call is made may be readily and well met.

WROUGHT IRON WORKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR
The Electrical and Automobile Engineers and Mechanics, House Owners and Building Contractors
Executed by Skilled and Experienced Staff
AT THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS,
KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY No. 4.

A BOMBARDED FRENCH VILLAGE.

Photo by "Central News."

A French official photograph of one of the streets at Mount St. Eloi.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT HYDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, July 26.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived by special train this morning on 3 days' private visit to Hyderabad. Their Excellencies were met by Sir Alexander Pinhey and other Residency officials and principal nobles of the Hyderabad State. There were two guards of honour at the station and a salute of 17 guns was fired as the train arrived. The streets to the Residency were lined with H. H. the Nizam's regular troops.

DR. COOK IN RANGOON.

PROJECTED EXPEDITION IN THE HIMALAYAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 26.

Dr. Cook, the Arctic Explorer, leaves tomorrow by the Hakata Maru for Calcutta, where he hopes to get the necessary permission to undertake a scientific expedition in the Himalayas. He has, says the "Rangoon Times," with him the apparatus for making bioscope films. The route of the tour in the Himalayas has not yet been decided upon, but probably will be via Darjeeling. Mr. F. D. Thompson of Chicago, a big game hunter and naturalist, and Mr. Brookes, who will have charge of the cinematograph portion of the expedition, accompany Dr. Cook.

The principal object of the expedition is for exploring purposes. Dr. Cook states there is nothing political about the expedition and they are not studying India. A considerable time will be spent in hunting in order to obtain specimens of animals of the wildest portions of the country where the best game is obtainable.

DEATH OF A LEADING KHOJA MERCHANT.

THE LATE HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED ZACKARIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Hajee Noor Mahomed Zackaria, a leading Khoja merchant of Calcutta, died yesterday morning at the age of sixty-one. The charities and the large business of the Zackarias are noted throughout India and Arabia. The deceased was a leader of the Calcutta Mahomedans and his influence had a great deal to do with quieting the various Hindu-Mussalman riots, in which his services were requisitioned by Government. The business quarter of Amratolla was closed yesterday as a mark of respect.

ENLISTMENT OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

A MADRAS VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 26.

M. B. O. Reynolds, an officer of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, writing to the Press, offers the following scheme in lieu of that proposed in Calcutta for the despatch of Anglo-Indians to England for enlistment. He says, not long ago the Army authorities called on the Volunteer Regiments to register candidates for a composite regiment for service anywhere in India.

If men so registered are concentrated at once in India in an extended volunteer camp for training, it should be possible to offer an effective battalion in about six months, those who fail to stand the test of training being dropped out without compunction.

It might be offered by volunteers and instructors, who would be available as at present. The use of empty barracks could be granted, arms, uniform equipment being found by the Corps from which men were drawn and drills, musketry courses, etc., could be recognised for capitation grant. As to messing, the Supply Department might be asked to provide rations on payment, this cost and extra messing being drawn from the fund now being raised.

If a start were made on these lines, he thinks the Government would be willing to make a grant equal to the public fund to cover all other charges and when the battalion was ready for service, to provide transport. By the method proposed in Calcutta it is clear, he says, that the Anglo-Indian is going to be merged into the British regular ranks and so lost sight of without an opportunity of showing what he can achieve as a distinctive unit.

A Rangoon telegram dated Sunday states that the stoppage of water in the town owing to burst in the pipe between Hlawga and Tamwe still continues. Bitter complaints are being received from several persons against the failure of the municipality to make known in time the fact of the stoppage. The needs of hospitals and other public institutions are being supplied.

The Municipal committee of Kurnool have resolved to devote a substantial part of the money collected for the reception of the Governor for the maintenance of the hospital-ship Madras.

THE GALICIAN CAMPAIGN.

Photo by "Central News."

An exhausted Austrian gunner in Galicia sleeping on his knapsack.

FLOODS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

TWO LAKHS OF PEOPLE IN DISTRESS.

1000 SQ. MILES OF TIPPERAH UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Referring to the floods in Tipperah the Prime Minister of Tipperah State writes to say that about a thousand square miles of the country are under water both in Hill and British Tipperah and it being low country the water will remain there two or three months more.

The latest telegram from Comilla shows that the situation is improving. About twenty-five thousand people are famine stricken in that district and the people in distress are about two lakhs. The Relief Committee have increased their centres of works from seven to fifteen. Local officials are doing their best to help the people.

SUFFERINGS OF MEN AND CATTLE IN ASSAM.

The Hailakandi correspondent of the "Englishman" describing the havoc caused in Assam by the floods, states:—

The waters have at last begun to abate. The damage done has been tremendous. In a great many tea gardens tea bushes have been completely submerged and the people have been able to boat over the tea.

Both Europeans and Indians have suffered in various ways. The former have not been able to obtain bread nor stores of any kind for days together, and rice is very scarce, especially in tea gardens and neighbouring bustees, and people are all but starving. Prices have gone up and the poor people, who cannot afford to buy rice, have been forced to get into debt or else starve, and as a result they are coming into tea gardens seeking for work.

The cattle belonging to busteewalas are all about the bungalow compounds and on any dry place they can find. A great number of cattle have been drowned and lost.

On the 20th water in some places was at the same level as during the flood of 1913, although there have been several days of sunshine.

DEFIANT DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.

KAISER FAILS AS MARRIAGE AGENT

The young, beautiful, and self-willed Grand Duchess of Luxemburg has been openly defying the Kaiser since the day the German Army entered her territory, writes the Geneva correspondent of the "Express."

She does not attempt to hide her feelings even in the presence of high German officers who have heard through the Duchess what the neutral countries think of the German attack on Belgium and the subsequent atrocities.

The Duchess is a thorn in the side of the Kaiser, and he wants to remove it—or rather her—by marrying her Highness to a German prince..

A large list of names has been forwarded to her, but "I shall never marry a German" is her invariable reply.

The Duchess has still a small bodyguard of soldiers at her palace, and she has given them orders not to salute a German officer, or even the Kaiser.

At care intervals the Duchess driven through her capital, but takes no notice of the salute of the German officers and men who fill the town.

SOMETHING IN THE RUMOUR.

At a trial in Brooklyn Municipal Court, in which a young woman was suing a tourist agency for failure to deposit her in Germany last August, the defence pleaded the European war as justification, says the "New Republic."

"War?" said the attorney for the plaintiff. "The court knows nothing about this alleged war."

The judge had heard of the war unofficially, but ruled that it would have to be established if it were to be dragged into the case. After some delay the defendant obtained from Washington several volumes of diplomatic correspondence so convincing that even the counsel for the plaintiff had to admit that there was something in the rumour.

Nagendra Nath Mitter, a police informer and Kanailal Das were recently convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Pabna of attempting to extort money from some inhabitants of the village of Chartarpur pretending to be C.I.D. officers engaged in arresting dacoits. They appealed to the Sessions Judge of Pabna who upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to term already suffered.

Last week the police at Ootacamund was investigating a case against a Mahomedan school master and his wife of alleged counterfeit of nickel one anna coins. The Vakil on behalf of the two accused applied before First Class Magistrate of Coonoor for bail. The Magistrate ordered the release of the accused on sureties of two hundred rupees each.

THE BATTLE OF OPATOW

RUSSIAN LEADERSHIP.

BRILLIANT REARGUARD ACTION.

"The Times" Special correspondent with the Russian forces, recently made a tour in Southern Poland, and contributes the following description of the readjustment of that part of the Russian line which was rendered necessary by the general retreat in Galicia. The operations, which took place in the second part of May, were brilliantly carried out by the General Commanding in the district, and ended in a knock-down blow for the pursuing enemy near Opatow.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

For the last three days (since May 31) I have been with the Russian forces that occupy the strip of Poland between the Pilica River and the Vistula on the south. This army stood before Lublin during the crisis in the early days of the war, and by uniting with General Plehve and joining with General Ruszky to the east helped to deliver a heavy blow at the Austrians in Galicia. Later this same army came north and was engaged in the terrific fighting around Iwangorod, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and their ultimate expulsion from Poland last autumn. In the advance after the recapture of Radam and Kielce this army came under the very walls of Cracow, and there was scarcely a battalion that did not distinguish itself in that heavy fighting. When the Germans began their second invasion of Poland last autumn the army regretfully fell back to its positions on the Nida River, and when the recent storm broke in Galicia and the retirement of the army of the Dunajec rendered a change of the Russian Polish line a strategic necessity, it was again called upon to retire in order that the front as a whole might be a symmetrical one. This retirement was made most unwillingly by the troops, the soldiers complaining bitterly that they should be called upon to fall back when they were sure, regiment by regiment, that they could beat twice their number of the enemy.

At the suggestion of the General Commanding I visited the corps whose operations may be regarded as typical of the spirit in which this entire front was changed. Regarding the movement as a whole, suffice it to say that in the two weeks following the change of line this one army inflicted upon the enemy a loss of nearly 30,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Russian losses were comparatively trifling. The successful operations of the —Corps round Opatow were directed by General—from his head-quarters, 25 miles from the fighting line, by means of a field wire running through the forest. The battle resulted in the entire breaking up of the symmetry of the Austro-German pursuing movement, and as it is one of the few fought in the open without trenches, it is extremely interesting. In any other war it would have been called a good-sized action, as from first to last I believe that more than 100,000 men and perhaps 350 to 400 guns were engaged.

SURPRISE FOR THE AUSTRO-GERMANS.

General—'s corps was on the Nida River, and it was with great regret that the troops left the trenches they had been defending all the winter. Their prepared new line was extremely strong, and after they had started it was assumed by the enemy that they could leisurely follow the Russians and again sit down before positions. But they were not counting on this particular General when they made their advance. Instead of going back to his line he brought his units to the line running from Lubenia to and through Opatow to the south, where he halted and awaited the advancing foe, who came on in four divisions. These were the 3rd German Landwehr Division, which was moving eastward, and a little to the north of Lubenia; next coming from the direction of Kielce, was the German division of General Bredow, supported by the 84th Austrian Regiment. This unit was moving directly against the manufacturing town of Ostrowiec. Farther to the south came the crack Austrian division, the 25th, which was composed of the 4th Deutschmeister Regiment, from Vienna, and the 25th, 17th, and 10th Jager Battalions, the division itself being commanded by the Archduke Peter Ferdinand. The 25th Division, which was moving on the Lagow road, headed for Opatow, while the 4th Austrian Division (a Landwehr formation), supported by the 41st Honed Division (regiments 20, 31, 32, and one other), was making for the same objective.

It is probable that the enemy outnumbered the Russians by at least 40 per cent. Certainly they never expected that any battle would be given by the supposedly demoralized Russians short of their fortified line, to which they were thought to be retiring in hot haste. General—selected the Austrians for his first surprise, but began by making a feint against the German corps, driving in their advanced guards by vigorous attacks and causing the whole force to halt and begin deployment for an engagement. This took place on May 15. On the same day, with all his available strength, he swung furiously, with Opatow as an axis, from both north and south, catching the 25th Division on the road between Lagow and Opatow with a bayonet charge delivered from the mountain over and around which his troops had been marching all night. Simultaneously another portion of his command swept up on the 4th Division coming from Iwaniska to Opatow.

SMART WORK BY THE COSSACKS.

In the meantime a strong force of Cossacks had ridden round the Austrians and actually hit their line of communications at the exact time that the infantry fell on the main column with a bayonet charge, delivered with an impetuosity and fury that simply crumpled up the entire Austrian formation. The 4th Division was meeting a similar fate farther south, and the two were thrown together in a helpless mass, losing between 3,000 and 4,000 in casualties and nearly 3,000 in prisoners, besides a large number of machine-guns and the bulk of their baggage. The remainder supported by the 41st Honved Division, which had been hurried up, managed to squeeze themselves out of their predicament by falling back on Wshacow, and the whole retired to Lagow, beyond which the Russians were not permitted to pursue them, lest they should break the symmetry of their own line, taken as a whole.

Immediately after the action against the Austrians a large portion of the same Russian troops made a forced night march back over the mountain which had separated the Austrians from their German neighbours, and fell on the right of the German formation, while the frontal attacks, which had formerly been feints, were now delivered in deadly earnest, with the result that Breadow's Division was taken suddenly in front and on its right flank and on May 18 began to fall back until it was supported by the 4th Landwehr Division, hurriedly snatched out of the line to the north. After falling back to Bodzentin where they were joined by the supports from the north, the Germans pulled themselves together to make a stand. But here, as in the south, general orders prevented the Russians from moving farther against their defeated foe, lest in their ardour they should advance too far, leaving a gap in their own line.

ENEMY FORCED BACK.

Thus General—'s command, after four days of constant action, came to a stand, and their part in the movement ended, but not the trouble of the enemy. General—at once discovered that the 4th Landwehr Division, which had been hurried up to support retreating Bredow, had been taken from the front of his neighbouring corps, and this information be promptly passed on to the commander of the—Corps. The regiments in that quarter promptly punched a hole in the German weakened line, and with vicious bayonet attacks killed and captured a large number of Germans, also forcing back their line.

The corps to the south of General—'s corps were in a fever of excitement engendered by the fighting on the San going on just to their left—while General—'s guns were thundering just to the north, and the troops proceeded to fall on the enemy facing them with a fury equal to that displayed by both corps north of them. Thus it came about that three-quarters of this particular army became engaged in an action brought on by the initiative of General—and maintained through sheer enthusiasm on the part of the troops. These corps even in retreat could not be restrained from going back and having another turn with the enemy.

The enemy losses in this action were between 20,000 and 30,000. The Russian losses were probably less than a third of that number, while the increase in *moral* to the Russians infinitely offset any depression caused by their retirement.

WELL-KNOWN AVIATOR INTERNED.

MAN WHO BOMBED ZEPPELIN SHED.

The French airman who bombed the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, says the "Daily Mail" special correspondent in Switzerland, was M. Gilbert, one of France's finest pilots, and the man who flew from Paris to Madrid in 1913.

M. Gilbert had afterwards to land on Swiss territory through engine trouble, and has been interned. A French contributor to the "Democrate," of Delemont, who has seen M. Gilbert, writes as follows:—

"Thanks to the courtesy of the commander at Rheinfelden, I have been able to shake hands with our unfortunate compatriot Gilbert. I found him very despondent. I congratulated him on having been able, by his presence of mind, to land on Swiss territory, but he expressed his great sorrow at being no longer able to serve his country.

"I tried to console him by calling attention to the many medals on his breast. Gilbert asked the Commander of Rheinfelden if he could take the wingtip of his aeroplane bearing the tricolour which was riddled with German bullets. He was told that he would find his machine at Berne.

THE SURRENDER.

"Gilbert then went to look at the machine, which had not been much damaged. When wanting to land Gilbert started to volplane from a great height; when he tried to turn to the right the propeller hit the ground, and one of the blades was damaged. Gilbert jumped out and tried to put the machine straight again and restart the engine, but in vain, and when the Swiss soldiers came up he surrendered. He was crying when led away."

On account of the prevalence of famine conditions in Eastern Bengal tenants are unable to pay rents and zemindars are borrowing largely to pay the Government revenue. At Noakhali the distress is widespread. Gratuitous relief is needed for three weeks more and test relief work is necessary for some time to come. In twenty-five centres of relief work, Rs. 2,675 have been distributed.

The Burma Aeroplane and Ambulance Gift Fund has now reached the sum of over Rs. 37,000 and the Honorary Treasurers have cabled to London for a third ambulance to be put in hand.

BALTIC NAVAL ACTION.

RE-GUNNING ENEMY SHIPS.

VIEWS OF BUILDERS

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The naval engagement in the Baltic on July 2 was evidently on a larger scale than the first reports indicated, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." Apparently it was the sequel to the action off Windau four days earlier. The nature of that enterprise has not been fully explained; whether it was merely an attempt to seize the port for further operations in the Gulf of Riga or to bring about a decisive fleet action. The Germans speak of the second engagement as a meeting of patrols, but the Russian claim to have torpedoed a vessel of the Deutschland class does not confirm this description, as a battleship of such fairly modern type and power as the Deutschland would scarcely be employed on outpost duty.

Until more is learnt of the action, therefore, it can only be said that Germany has been deprived of the services of a vessel of a useful character, but, as Mr. Churchill would say, of no great military value. The Deutschlands are among what the late First Lord describes as the surplus ships of the Fleet. They are pre-Dreadnoughts of about 13,000 tons displacement, comparable in point of date to our ships of the King Edward VII. class, but in other respects to the Canopus type, carrying four 11in. guns and having a speed of about 18 knots. The complement of such a ship would be about 800 officers and men, and the real loss from a military point of view depends mainly on how many of these were saved. The significance of the affair lies in the fact that the Russian Fleet should have taken the offensive, and thus given evidence of the results of the capable administration of Admiral Grigorovitch and of the excellent training of the late Admiral von Essen. The importance to this country of an efficient and active Russian Fleet in the Baltic cannot be overestimated.

The Deutschland class is not one of those to which reports from Holland that Germany is engaged in secretly rearming her ships can apply. These reports, which have been current since very early in the war, and have lately been revived, concern vessels of the Dreadnought type, both battleships and cruisers. The latest story is to the effect that a battle-cruiser was launched a few ways ago a Hamburg, and that she is to carry 15in. guns. This is extremely probable. The vessel indicated is the battle-cruiser of the 1914 programme, which was to take the place of the Victoria Luise, a protected cruiser of 1897, and if her construction has been accelerated she should be jjust about ready now for putting into the water. There is no reason either why 15in. or heavier guns should not have been substituted for the original 12in armament. The question of altering the armament of ships, whether these are already completed or in the building stage, is primarily one for naval architects and constructors. The supply of guns of heavier calibre also enters into it while of course, the change of policy would rest with the naval authorities, who certainly in respect of the older vessels, would have to make up their minds whether the possible additions were a compensation for the time and labour expended in executing the necessary structural alterations.

THE USE OF 15IN. GUNS.

Assuming that the German naval authorities decided in the very early stages of the war to increase the fighting value of their warship by using 15in. guns and it must be remembered that as early as 1912 it had been decided to put these guns into some of the ships, naval architects appear to be agreed that there is no practical difficulty in altering the following vessels:—

BATTLESHIPS.

1908 Programme.—Ostfriesland, Helgoland, Thuringen.

1909 Programme.—Oldenburg, Friedrich der Grosse, Kaiser.

1910 Programme.—Kaiserin, Konig Albert Prinzregent Luitpold.

1911 Programme.—Markgraf, Grosser Kurfurst, Konig.

1912 Programme.—Kronprinz.

BATTLE-CRUISERS.

1908 Programme.—Moltke.

1910 Programme.—Seydlitz.

1911 Programme.—Derfflinger.

In addition to the above, four battleships were laid down, two in 1913, the Ersatz-Worth and "T," one in 1914, the Ersatz-Kaiser Friedrich III., and one in 1915, the Ersatz-Kaiser Wilhelm II. All these vessels were designed to carry eight 15in. guns, and under ordinary conditions were to be delivered by 1916-17. Five battle-cruisers were also laid down, two in 1912, the Derfflinger and Lutzow, one in 1913, the Ersatz-Hertha, one in 1914, the Ersatz-Victoria Luise, and one in 1915, the Ersatz-Freya. These were designed to carry eight 12in. guns, and were to be delivered between 1914 and 1917. That is to say, there were of commissioned ships 13 battleships and three battle-cruisers, and of ships building four battleships and five battle-cruisers. In addition there was the Salamis, a Greek battle-cruiser taken over, which was to have been armed with 14in. guns from America, but for which new weapons would have to be found.

In regard to the battleships in commission, it is doubtful whether a change would be made. Although there is probably no shortage of workmen in the factories, the men must be working at high pressure to keep the armies in the field supplied, and they have no doubt had considerable work to do on the ships we know to have been damaged in the North Sea actions. Further, there are the vessels mentioned, which have been under construction since the war began, and as these would doubtless be accelerated all the available men might be wanted for this work. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the 15in. guns for the four battleships under construction, which would only be nearing completion just now, might be utilized for the earlier battle-cruisers. For the three battle-cruisers Derfflinger, Lutzow, and Ersatz-Hertha 12 turrets would be required. This would leave four 15in. turrets for some of the ships already in commission. There would remain the Salamis to find an armament for, but by utilizing guns in reserve, if there were any, this could be done and some guns still left over for more battleships to be fitted. There would be time to make new guns, either of 15in. or larger calibre, for the battleships and cruisers building. If, then, it was considered desirable to fit 15in. guns in the later commissioned ships, and only the extreme end guns were altered, a certain number could be so fitted.

STRUCTURAL QUESTIONS.

The added displacement due to the substitution of 15in. for 12in. guns in the bow and stern positions would be somewhere about 1,200 tons, but as the ships are only likely to be used for North Sea fighting this might be reduced somewhat by the reduction of stores, fuel, &c. In any case a considerable amount of work would be involved in the alteration of the ships' structure. The vessels would have to be opened out where the mountings were to be substituted. Owing also to the greater stresses which would be brought to bear on the supports and structure in the vicinity of the heavier calibre guns, additional material would have to be worked into the vessels. These modifications, however, are only a matter of time, and could possibly be completed before new mountings were available. A difficulty would be to find stowage space for the larger calibre ammunition; but this could be met by increasing the magazines and shell-rooms at the expense of the adjacent store-rooms, assuming, of course, that only North Sea fighting was intended. When, however, it is realized that the time occupied to complete four 15in. gun turrets, working at the highest pressure, is from 15 to 18 months, the possibility of re-arming many of the commissioned ships is out of the question. Allowing that there are plenty of available skilled workers, this would not imply that a single turret could be completed any more quickly, owing to the limited number of men that could be put on sections of the work at one time. The only advantage that numbers would have in this class of work would be that a larger number of turrets could be turned out in the time stated.

If, as has been stated, the necessity for placing larger calibre guns in their ships was only brought home to the Germans when the damage done by the Queen Elizabeth was reported, there could not be much chance of any of their vessels being turned out with a new armament before 1916. But manifestly this statement is wrong, for, as pointed out above, vessels to carry 15in. guns were laid down in 1913. Then, too, the substitution of longer-range guns must be considered in relation to the visibility in the North Sea. This must be very seldom more than 24,000 yards, at which range the 15in. gun should be in many respects as effective as a heavier weapon. The only advantages which the latter would posses would be in a flatter trajectory and the greater destructive power of its bursting charge. The prevalent notion that before the war Germany had some ships secretly building may be dismissed. There were far too many foreigners in her yards for such preparations to be unknown. At Krupps, however, a larger number of guns and gun-mountings might have been in hand. The building capacity of German yards and her resources for construction and equipment are only second to our own. With the scientific ingenuity at her command she is bound to have surprises in store, but though she will do her utmost to make things disagreeable, whatever she may accomplish in this direction can have no material effect upon the relative state of naval forces in the North Sea, the balance of which must constantly increase in our favour.

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Mrs. Amelia Barr, the veteran novelist, writes:—

"I send my sincere gratitude for the marvellous help I have derived from Sanatogen. When I commenced it seven weeks ago, I was in an extremity of nervous weakness. Slowly at first, but surely, it steadied and strengthened me, so that now I have almost my usual good health."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes:—

"I had been a martyr to Malaria for four years, being constantly in the hands of the doctors, and becoming weaker and weaker, with Brain-fag, Nervousness and Dyspepsia. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the tropics.

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FIGHTING IN GALLIPOLI.

THE ADVANCE ON KRITHIA.

ENEMY'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

5,150 KILLED AND 15,000 WOUNDED IN FIVE DAYS.

During mail week Sir Ian Hamilton reported the following details of the attack made by the Turks on the night of June 29-30:—

(By yesterday's Mail.)

About 2 a.m. the searchlights of H.M.S. Scorpion discovered half a Turkish battalion advancing near the sea north-west of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

Simultaneously the enemy attacked the knoll we captured due west of Krithia, advancing from a nullah in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and enfilade rifle fire, and the enemy lost heavily. The foremost Turks got within forty yards of the parapet, but only a few returned.

The Turks made several heavy bomb attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back a short distance. Early in the morning we regained these trenches by a bayonet attack, and they have since been strengthened.

At 5-30 a.m 2,000 Turks moving from Krithia into the ravine were scattered by machine-gun fire. The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of H.M.S. Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the nullah and the ravine are estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dead.

About 10 p.m. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the most northerly trench captured by us on June 28, an officer of Gurkhas being wounded, not dangerously, as it turned out. The men became infuriated and flung all their bombs at the enemy. Then, charging down out of the trench, they used their kukris for the first time with excellent effect.

About dawn the Turks once more attempted an attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacking forces about half a battalion, were shot down, and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly.

SURPRISE FOR THE ENEMY.

Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps at the enemy's attack on June 29-30 on our right flank state that the action commenced by very heavy fire from midnight till 1.30 a.m., to which our men only replied by a series of cheers.

The Turks then launched an attack. They came right on with the bayonet and bombs. Those who succeeded in getting into our saps were instantly killed. The remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire from the 7th and 8th Light Horse. By 2 a.m. the enemy broke, many being killed while withdrawing.

The enemy's attacks was strongest on his right. They were completely taken aback by a concealed sap constructed well ahead of our main line, and the dead were lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap and several across it. All of these were wiped out by fire from the main parapet farther back.

Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 a.m. on our left. Thirty men came over the parapets in front of the right of Quinn's Post. These were duly polished off.

Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which mas made by the personal order of Enver Pasha who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner, captured on that date. According to him stringent orders were recently issued that no further attacks were to be made, because if the Turks remained on the defensive the British would be forced to attack and would suffer as surely as the Turks have hitherto suffered; but Enver Pasha when he arrived in the northern section, overrode the instruction. Orders were received by the prisoner's regiment that the Australians were to be driven into the sea.

GROUND COVERED WITH DEAD.

On July 2, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced positions by high explosives and shrapnel, lasting half an hour, the enemy infantry advanced, but were driven back to the main nullah, about a mile from our front, by the accurate shooting of the Scorpion and by our rifle and machine-gun fire.

About 7 p.m. the Turkish artillery recommenced a bombardment under cover of which two battalions emerged from the nullah to the north-east of our most advanced trench, and commenced an attack across the open, advancing in two regular lines.

At the outset very effective shrapnel fire from the 10th battery of the Royal Field Artillery caused great execution among the attackers. Gurkha supports then advanced, and there being insufficient room in the trenches, took up a position in some excavated earth in the rear, whence a deadly rifle fire was poured into the advancing lines. Turkish officers could be seen endeavouring to get the men forward, but they would not face the fire and retreated in disorder, after suffering heavy casualties.

The ground in front of our trenches in every direction could be seen covered with Turkish dead. Patrols sent out at night reported that the valleys and ravine were also full of them. There is no possible doubt that the enemy's losses have been very heavy.

After checking and counter-checking reports from all sources, I put down their total casualties between June 28 and July 2 at 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded. The number of killed is therefore approximately correct, while the wounded is an estimate based partly on knowledge of the number already reported arrived at Constantinople and on experience of the proportion of wounded to killed in previous engagements.

"TO THE LAST MAN."

Since June 29 the total amount of Turkish arms and ammunition collected is 516 rifles, 51 bayonets, 200 sets of equipment, 126,400 rounds of ammunition, and 100 bombs.

The following is an extract from captured divisional orders:—

There is nothing causes us more sorrow and increases the courage of the enemy and encourages him to attack more freely causing us great losses, than losing these trenches. Henceforth the commanders who surrender these trenches, from whatever side the attack may come, before the last man is killed, will be punished in the same way as if they had run away.

Especially will commanders of the units told off to guard a certain front be punished if, instead of thinking about their work and supporting their units and giving information to the higher command, they only take action after a regrettable incident has taken place. I hope this will not occur again. I give notice that if it does I shall carry out the punishment. I do not desire to see a blot made on the courage of our men by those who escape from the trenches to avoid the rifle and machine-gun fire of the enemy. Henceforth I shall hold responsible all officers who do not shoot with their revolvers all privates who try to escape from the trenches on any pretext.

Commander, 11th Division, Colonel Rifaat.

To the copy from which this extract was taken the following note was appended:—

To the Commander of the 1st Battalion: The contents will be communicated to officers, and I promise to carry out orders till the last drop of our blood has been shed. Sign and return. (Signed) Hassan, Commander 127th Regiment.

Then follow the signatures of company commanders.

HOW THE "BOOMERANG" WAS STORMED.

The following is an account by Reuter's special correspondent in the Dardanelles of the big fighting on Monday, June 28, in which the British troops at the cost of great efforts, gained a mile of ground on their left, and stormed five lines of trench system on the side of the famous Saghirdere Nullah, from which a deadly enfilading fire had come, was taken in a few thrilling movements after the barbed wire had been cut up by the Allies' precise artillery fire:—

The attack on June 4 left us with a bulge in the centre. On the right the inequality was partly corrected by the French advance last week. On the left, where many points of our trenches were only a few yards from the Turks, the enemy had been bombed out of trench after trench. To the desperate quality of these encounters the trenches bear sickening witness.

The way for an attack on the long, deep, winding ravine called a nullah was prepared by a tremendous artillery hammering. The special target was the Turks' barbed wire. Gaps were cut through all parts.

The task of capturing the "Boomerang" was assigned to a famous regiment. At the signal the men sprang up, rushed across the open and jumped down to the "Boomerang." The British got in with surprisingly small loss and once inside made short work of the defenders. The position was captured in a few minutes.

The main attack followed, which was equally successful. Our men could be seen, the sun shining on their bayonets, advancing in magnificent style, as if no enemy were near.

Counter-attacks by the enemy were beaten off, and in the early morning 400 Turks who had worked their way down the nullah climbed up on to the plateau between the first and second line of conquered trenches and were caught in converging maxim and rifle fire. They were utterly crushed, not a quarter escaping.

GEN. GOURAUD'S INJURIES.

A staff officer who cane in mail week from the Dardanelles gives the following account of the circumstances under which General Gouraud was wounded.

On June 30 the general was advised that the Turks showed signs of preparing for an attack. He went to the first line of trenches, which are only about 200 yards away from those of the Turks. Just at that moment a shell from one of the guns in an enemy's fort exploded at his feet. The general was thrown into the air and was wounded in the right arm and legs. The wounds do not endanger his life. The general has left for France, after having asked that the command should be assumed by General Bailloud, who, because of his bravery and his dash, has the full confidence of the troops.

WAR EXHIBITION.

COLLECTION OF RELICS FROM BELGIUM.

The War Exhibition organised by the London Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Anglo-Belgian Red Cross Committee was opened in mail week at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge, by Princess Napoleon in the presence of a large number of visitors. The royal party were received by M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister, M. Vandervelde, Baron C. Goffinet, president of the Belgian Red Cross and others.

The war relics consist of a miscellaneous assortment of bullets, cartridges, pieces of shell bayonets, lances, caps and helmets, and a number of posters which were issued by the German military commanders on taking possession of Brussels, Antwerp, and other places. There may also be seen German fire pastilles from Louvain, steel darts thrown from aeroplanes, which will penetrate man and horse when the darts are dropped from a height of 1,000ft., a piece of shrapnel which struck the famous house of the Yser ferryman, and a piece of the strapping of a German aeroplane which was brought down by Garros. There is also an interesting collection of aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes which have been used by well-known British and foreign airmen, lent by Mr. G. Grayson, of Hendon.

SPY SHOT AT THE TOWER.

MULLER PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

The German spy Muller was shot at the Tower of London on Wednesday, June 23.

After his appeal against the sentence was dismissed Muller was taken back to Bixton Prison, and on Tuesday was handed over to the military authorities and removed under an armed escort to the Tower of London. He was watched throughtout the night by a guard of the H.A.C., and shortly before six o'clock on Wednesday morning was taken to the miniature rifle range in the moat of the Tower.

The firing party consisted of eight picked marksmen. At the word of command the eight soldiers fired. It sounded like one report, and Muller was certified by the medical officer present to be dead.

The body was afterwards taken to a cemetery in North London and buried in unconsecrated ground.

Muller was one of the trio, Muller, Kuepferle, and Hahn, arrested in April on charges of communicating information to the enemy by messages written in invisible ink. Kvepferle, it will be remembered, committed suicide in his cell during his trial at the Old Bailey.

A Karachi freight market report states that the monsoon current has been fair throughout the peninsula, but the Punjab has not yet received its fair shower of rain. Parcel freight continues scarce and report of trade is lifeless.

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MISSIONARIES OF ECONOMY.

MR. McKENNA ON THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

THE CRIME OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

At the invitation of the Parliamentary War Savings Committee a conference took place on July 1 in the Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall. There were present about 150 men and women representing Government departments, local bodies, churches of all denominations, trade unions, friendly societies, and various social and philanthropic organizations, says "The Times."

Mr. J. W. Gulland, M.P., one of the chairmen of the Committee, who was in the chair, explained what had already been done and invited suggestions of possible lines of work.

Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was received with applause, said:—When the present War Loan Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, and even when it was considered, it became apparent that great efforts must be made all over the country in order to introduce people to economize, partly with the object of providing funds to subscribe to the War Loan and partly with a view to economizing and preserving our resources, so that we might have more capital and labour free to devote to the direct purposes of the war. (Cheers.) I took it upon myself to ask Mr. Gulland and Lord Edmund Talbot to be so good as to place at the disposal of a new campaign the resources which they had already so successfully organized in a recruiting campaign. I am glad to say that I received a most cordial response, and that within 24 hours the Parliamentary War Savings Committee was established and the whole of the existing organization was brought into play in order to popularize the idea and the practice of personal economy.

We have here a conference representing a great many different organizations. In the past many of these organizations have adopted different and even conflicting programmes for their propaganda. Their union here to-day in one common purpose is evidence that behind the divers methods and ideals which many of us have pursued, we have at root the same object, by one means or another—whether the means or the methods were wise or unwise we all may have formed different opinions—or one method or another, we all had the common object of improving the condition of our people.

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

That unity of object has now become a unity of purpose. We are all united in our desire to carry this war to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.) We all recognize that in the achievement of that object nothing is more necessary than that we should husband our resources in the widest sense of the term. A great many people have complained that they would be only too glad, inasmuch as they may be disqualified by age or sex from recruiting and serving in the field, to serve their country in another way if they only knew how. Here we have an opportunity for every man and woman in this country to do public service (cheers); and public service which at this moment, I venture to say, is as real, as genuine, as vital and as fruitful as any that can be thought of. It seems a humble task to cut down our expenditure, to deny ourselves all luxury, to teach others how they can best spend their incomes, even how they should cook their food, and how they should economize in their living—it seems a humble task, but it has become vitally necessary.

In this war there has been a marked contrast between our country and the principal of our enemies, Germany. We have seen it in their military methods, and we have seen it in their political and economic methods. We have relied far more upon individual spirit and individual courage and energy. They have relied far more upon organization and concerted action. I think our method is the higher and better; but it is only justified if the individual can act up to it. In the field we recognize that in the rush of the German infantry in vast numbers, shoulder to shoulder, they have shown great courage and have allowed themselves to be slaughtered in thousands. We do not pursue that method. We expect our men to show equal courage, and they do it, acting individually. (Cheers.) We have not the national organization, or the national character which builds up the organization, which shows itself in the massed attack of the Germans. But we have what we consider better and higher—the free power of the individual. But, I say, that is only going to bring us victory if the individual is himself capable of the effort.

EACH INDIVIDUAL'S DUTY.

Now, it is your duty to bring home to the individual what it is his duty to do. I am sure you will get a great response from the people of this country. When they know what is right, when it is shown to them, and when they understand it, they will do right. They have not only got to learn that in this war, in our present circumstances, extravagance is a crime, and that economy, parcimony even, becomes the highest of national virtues, but that we must look to the individual acting alone in his own home for the foundation of the national resources, by the help of which alone we and our Allies can obtain the triumph to which we look forward. (Cheers.)

I do not think we have yet realized what part in this war is going to be played by the financial strength of the United Kingdom. Every month that goes by the strain and greater. Those who used to indulge in speculations as to what would happen in war before the war came told us that a great European war had become an impossibility, because it would entail the immediate bankruptcy of every State. The theorists were not altogether wrong. The great mistake they made was a mistake only of time. Nations can undergo and can suffer the gigantic losses which a great war of this kind entails for a period, but only for a period. The nation which can endure them the longest is the nation which is going to win. If we are to endure, if our resources are to stand the strain, we must not continue to be so reckless in our personal and domestic expenditure; we must not go on buying from abroad vast quantities of commodities with which in war time we really could dispense.

PURCHASES FROM ABROAD.

We have to buy from abroad, and are buying from abroad machinery and munitions. If we have to buy and pay for them we cannot pay as readily for much else that we import. Now the real source of our strength when it is once understood, is the power of the individual to economise, to save, to limit his consumption, and so reduce our demands for foreign goods. We thereby conserve our resources, we keep high our credit, and, to come to a technical matter, we prevent a fall in the American exchange. (Cheers.)

These are matters in which every one of us has an interest, and, difficult as it may be to believe, the lump of sugar which is not consumed, the bread which is not wasted, the cigar or cigarette which is not smoked, mean so much less imported foreign goods, which, while our exports are restricted as they are at present, we can only pay for either by sending gold out of the country or by borrowing.

It is our duty to make our own individual economies, and it is our duty to bring that home to other people. If you go out, as you will, as a band of teachers, explaining the vital necessity to everyone of serving his country in this war, the effect you will have will be incalculable. I am not now preaching thrift or economy as an ordinary virtue. I am asking you to do war work for this special purpose. And, with that object in view, and solely with that object in view at the present time, I ask you to go forth as missionaries, instructing the people, and I am sure they will respond. Bring home to them the true lesson which they have to learn for this war, and you will then have done the greatest service for your country as a national entity in this great struggle, and you will have rendered the greatest social service to the mass of our people. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion, and a large number of speakers asked questions and made suggestions. Many of these were on various points in connexion with the War Loan and with different aspects of the campaign for personal and household economy.

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.) and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. E. S. Montagu, M.P.) answered various questions. Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A SALFORD V. C.

PRIVATE MARINER DESCRIBES HIS ACHIEVEMENT.

Private William Mariner, of the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, one of the most notable of the V.C.'s in the list is a Salford man, says the "Manchester Guardian." His mother, Mrs. Wignall, lives in Fletcher Street, Lower Broughton, and there was much rejoicing there. According to the official account published in the "Gazette," Mariner, acting on his own initiative, went out by himself in a violent thunderstorm to bomb the emplacement of a German machine gun which had been damaging the British parapets. He was out for an hour and a half, and he succeeded in his object. He had modestly described his adventure, and had referred to the probability of his getting a "medal," in a letter to his mother, who is employed as a weaver at Messrs. R. Haworth and Co.'s mill in Ordsall Lane.

"The Germans (he wrote) had been giving us some snuff all day with their Maxim guns. They caused us a lot of trouble, so I told an officer that I would creep out as soon as it was dark and drop some bombs in their trenches. He told me he would give me permission to go out, and just as luck would have it another big thunderstorm came on. I crawled out right on top of a German trench 25 yards away from ours. I threw four bombs in the trench, and blew the enemy into a place where they will not be able to take part in another war on this earth. The Germans knew I was out there, but they could not see me, and I managed to get back safe after being away an hour and a half. One of our fellows did not know I had been out with the bombs, and when he saw me coming over our trench he had his bayonet fixed. He would have run it through me if I had not shouted at him. He heard my voice and knew me at once."

Mariner is 32 years old. He served with his regiment, mostly in India, for eight years, and when he was recalled to the colours, after about a year of civil life, he was working as a bricksetter. One of his brothers is training with the Manchester City Brigade at Grantham.

PRINCE OF WALES OF AGE.

The Prince of Wales came of age on Wednesday, June 23.

"He has reached man's estate at the most dreadful moment that his country has ever known, but a moment that quickly develops character and grapples princes and people fast in bonds of loyalty and affection," says the "Times."

"Already (or so they found at Oxford) the Prince has developed some decision in character and sureness in judgment. What kind of world lies before him, when the war is over, no one can say. If events follow their normal course, that happier world will be a world of hard work for everyone, of hard and often very tedious work for

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FUTILE GERMAN RUSES.

DECOY CALLS TO BRITISH REGIMENT

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo has been able to gather the following details of the earlier fighting of the 1st Essex Regiment, which has been doing very good work in the Gallipoli Peninsula:—

In the Krithia region the British were occupying trenches running on either side of a gully. The Turks attacked in considerable force during the night and penetrated our line at its weakest spot, necessitating the retirement of our troops from the trenches immediately on the right and left of the gully. The Essex, who were in reserve, were at once ordered out to retake the trenches, and crossing the Hampshires, who were in a communication trench running obliquely across the intervening space, they made for the trench on the right of the gully. Soon they heard voices calling out, "Who are you?" and replied "Essex." Then came the cry, "That's all right; come on, Essex."

The Essex colonel stepped forward, but had only gone a few paces when he was shot in the stomach. He died an hour later. Major Sammut, who had also gone forward with the colonel, met with a like fate. Even at this moment it was not realized that the men had bumped right into the Turks—that they were actually only about 10 yards away, and that the voices that had been calling out "Come on, Essex" were not only British, but German as well. Lance-Corporal Ellingham ran to help the colonel, but was shot. Then Private Staunton ran unarmed to the assistance of his colonel. Suddenly he realized the situation, and crawling back on his stomach took a rifle from the hand of a dead comrade and shot a Turk just ahead of the colonel. Unfortunately the magazine of the rifle contained just this one shot, so all Staunton could do was to lie on his stomach quite still and pretend to be dead. His pack the next morning was found to be simply torn to shreds by the passage of bullets.

"COME ON, ESSEX."

There is no doubt that the first challenge the Essex received came from our troops—those that had been obliged to vacate the trench, but in the darkness of the night one could not distinguish anybody or anything, and when the cry came, "Come on, Essex," it was undoubtedly taken up by German officers who were secreted in the gully.

Another curious incident occurred later. The men were lying flat behind mounds awaiting developments, when several of them passed word along that somebody wanted Captain Bowen. The captain himself heard his name called, but mindful of the fate of Colonel Godfrey-Faussett and of Major Sammut he took no notice of the ruse. How the German officers managed to get knowledge of his name is a mystery, unless Major Sammut just before he died called out. "Tell Captain Bowen to take command of the company," and the German officers, who must have been very close at hand, caught the name.

A move was subsequently made to the left side of the gully to see what could be done there, but it was found that Captain Pepys, with another company of the Essex, had already re-occupied the trench on that side. Captain Pepys and his men, after turning out in the darkness, took a different direction from that of the colonel, marched westward to the gully, crossed it, and attacked the Turks on the left side, soon clearing them out. For his successful work in this connexion he has been awarded the Military Cross.

In the early morning Captain Bowen was instructed to organize a bayonet charge against the Turks on the right side of the gully. Sergeant-Major Dimsey bravely volunteered to lead the men, but Lieutenant Wearne was chosen for the purpose. The men charged with great spirit, and the Turks were quickly routed, Sergeant-Major Dimsey while running in front of the men was killed, and Lieutenant Wearne received a bullet through his leg. Thus early in the morning the British position had been reestablished.

STAND OF THE MUNSTERS.

A stirring tale is related of a heroic fight between a handful of Munsters—they were 10 all told—and a company of Turks. The Munster men were watching a bombardment by one of the warships when they were surprised by the Turks in the rear. They saw that the odds against them were tremendous, but they fought like demons, using the bayonet with great effect directly any Turk came too near, and very often charging with the bayonet and firing at the same time. In this way they kept the Turks at bay until assistance arrived, when it was found that no fewer than 70 Turks had been killed. The number of wounded is not known. The Munsters lost 11 men killed and four wounded.

An unrecorded instance of bravery appears to be that of the captain of the River Clyde, who, after his vessel had been run ashore at Seddel-Bahr, jumped from the bridge into the water on three occasions to rescue wounded men. When he jumped into the water for the third time he had already been shot, and while he was supporting two wounded men a second bullet struck him.

CHINA AS TOY MAKER.

STATE SUBSIDY TO UNDERSELL GERMANS

China will try to supplant Germany as the toy-making nation of the world, says the "Daily Chronicle," correspondent at New York.

This effort was revealed with the arrival of Chang Ku Kalo, Special Representative of the Chinese Government, who came to the United States to purchase toys as samples for manufacture and to make arrangements for the purchase of necessary machinery.

Mr. Chang explains that his Government is subsidising this new industry, and that with China's cheap labour and cheap freights she will no doubt be able to undersell Germany.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B.9

BAYONET POINT ROBBERIES.

DRAMATIC EVIDENCE AT READING.

The case in which three men are alleged to be concerned in highway robberies near Wokingham was investigated at the Wokingham Police Court on June 29, and resulted in Edward John Lawrence, a private of the Canadian Contingent stationed near Shornciffe, and Ralph A. Collins, a well-dressed civilian, of Wokingham, being committed for trial. The charges against them were of aiding and abetting some person unknown to steal from the person of J. Goodenough, of Reading, 18s. 2d., and with being concerned with another in robbing from the person of C. J. Britton, a five-pound note. Both the men who were robbed were held up on the highway with a bayonet pointed at them, while their pockets were rifled.

Two witnesses swore positively that they recognised the prisoners as two of a party of three whom they had seen in the neighbourhood in which the alleged offences were committed. A third witness, Henry Goodchild, said he was challenged on his way home at night by two soldiers, one of whom pointed a bayonet at him and demanded the surrender of his belongings.

Frederick Slade, brewer's drayman, said he was driving towards Reading, when two soldiers planted themselves in the middle of the road and cried "Halt!" He stopped, and the men then said, "Come down," and "Have you seen any Germans about?" The witness replied that he had not.

He inquired what authority the soldiers had for stopping him, whereupon one of them pointed to a band on his arm and said, "That is my authority." The other held a bayonet against the witness's chest and afterwards the two men went through his pockets, but they took nothing from him. After they had thoroughly searched him the soldiers said, "All's well. Pass on." A third man in civilian attire was standing on the footway.

MISSING £5 NOTE.

Joseph Britton, a visitor to the district, said whilst he was cycling near the cross-roads at Winnersh, two soldiers pounced out upon him. He flashed his light upon them, and was able to obtain a good view of the men. One of them at once said, "Put that lamp down." The shorter soldier of the two, whom he now recognised as Lawrence, held a bayonet to his chest and threatened to prod him with it, whilst the taller soldier searched witness's pockets.

From one he took a purse which contained two £5 notes, a Treasury note, and some small coins. After they had stated that they were acting for the military authorities, they handed him back his purse, minus, however, a £5 note.

The evidence in the case of Goodenough was similar to that given by Britton.

UNDERSEA HEROES.

V. C. FOR COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE

The following announcement was made in the "London Gazette" during mail week:—

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the V.C. to Lieut. Commander Martin Eric Nasmyth, R.N., for the conspicuous bravery specified below:—

"For most conspicuous bravery in command of one of his Majesty's submarines while operating in the Sea of Marmora. In the face of great danger he succeeded in destroying one large Turkish gunboat, two transports, one ammunition ship, and three storeships, in addition to driving one storeship ashore. When he had safely passed the most difficult part of his homeward journey he returned again to torpedo a Turkish transport."

The King has further been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned officers of the same submarine:—Lieutenant Guy D'Oyly-Hughes, R.N., Acting Lieutenant Robert Brown, R.N.R.

Approval has also been given for the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to each member of the crew.

SIR WM. OSLER AND THE MOBILISATION OF FAITH.

Sir William Osler, of Oxford, protesting against a letter by the Rev. E. Burroughs in the "Times," in which he asks "Is it possible to mobilise the faith of the nation?" says:—

"My friend Mr. Burroughs writes from the cave of Elijam. It is not true that 'since August our faith has wavered and our light has failed.' Can he not hear above the tumult of the wind, the earthquake, and the fire the still, small voice which has stirred the Empire to its depths?

"If, as he says, 'the spiritual forces as were then at our command have been broken and scattered,' it means they were not the weapons of Gideon, but Egyptian reeds fit only to be cast away. The faith worth having in the present crisis has been mobilised, a faith everywhere manifest, whose work is made perfect in sacrifice.

"In these troublous days, when to many even God's providence seems estranged, it behoves us all, clergy and laity alike, to strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees, and to look back on the past ten months with thankfulness for what has been accomplished, and to face the future with a courage begotten of confidence in ourselves and in our cause."

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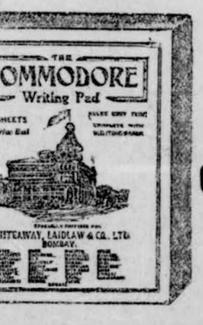

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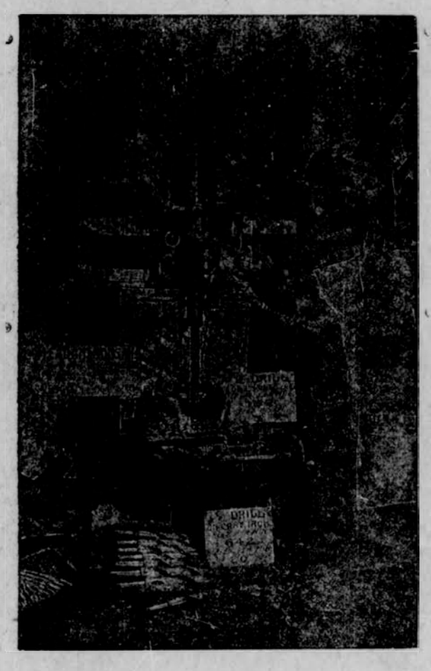

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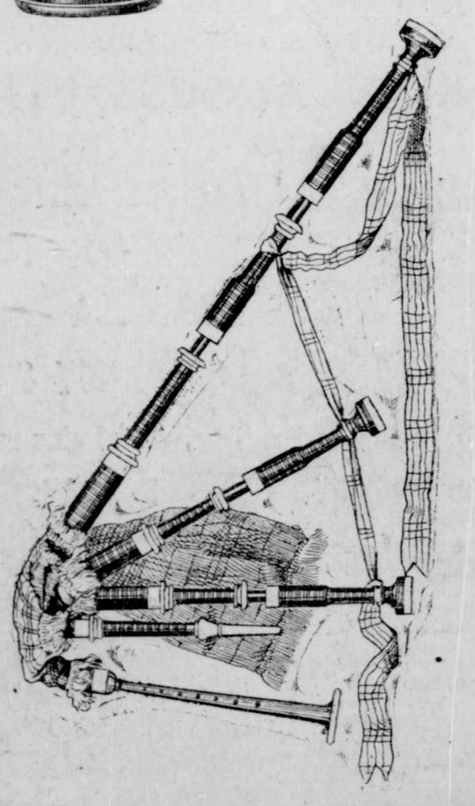

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